

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FD-72
(1-10-49)

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **MIAMI, FLORIDA**

FILE NO. **44-270**

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| REPORT MADE AT MIAMI, FLORIDA | DATE WHEN MADE 1-11-52 | PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12-31-51; 1-1,2,3, 4, 5, 6, 7-52 | REPORT MADE BY ASAC W. W. BURKE, JR. JMS |
| TITLE UNKNOWN SUBJECTS HARRY T. MOORE - VICTIM HARRIETT MOORE (deceased) - VICTIM | | | CHARACTER OF CASE CIVIL RIGHTS |

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: MRS. HARRY T. MOORE

Interviews with all NAACP-officials for State of Florida and many others in member status as well as friends and close associates produced little or nothing of value. Conjecture on part of some, though nothing specific, that incident resulted from H. T. MOORE's activity in connection with Groveland case. Investigation re possible connection with Groveland case negative to date. Only routine mail received by MOORE at his Mims mailing address as far as could be determined. Interview with victims' daughter, ANNIE ROSALEA MOORE, and subsequent interviews with relatives revealed no information of value. Activities of H. T. MOORE subsequent to arrival Mims, Florida, 12-18-51 determined but no information of value resulted. FBI Laboratory unable from evidence sent in to determine type of explosive used.

OTHER Court Order

for NAACP, interviewed. Crime scene search extended to include entire area under house and 75 to 100 yards around house, also sifting of soil and debris under house; Bits of questionable glass and unknown fragments resulting from such search forwarded FBI Laboratory. Contents of MOORE's briefcase in house at time of bombing examined with little or no favorable results. Numerous routine interviews with residents, white and colored, of Mims, Florida, revealed infor-

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 12-2-82 BY SP4 etb/klw

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SYNOPSIS:
(continued)

mation that 2 white men, during latter part of July or early August, 1951 inquiring at Mims, Florida re location residence of victim MOORE. Green truck reportedly seen across Old Dixie Highway from and in front of MOORE's home during the morning hours on approximate date of bombing identified and eliminated. [redacted] Mims Citrus Exchange, eliminated as suspect. [redacted] eliminated as suspect. [redacted] Sebastian, Florida, explosives expert who handled blasting of Sebastian Inlet in 1949 unable to enlighten on type of explosive used. Sale and distribution of dynamite in Brevard County checked with negative results. Dynamite readily accessible over counter without record. Call from [redacted] to HARRIETT MOORE in Lake Park, Florida, determined based upon fear of reprisal by A. FORTENBERRY, former Chairman of County Commission who was defeated in final election in 11-50 on "write-in" vote. Victim MOORE known to have been quite active in causing negro vote to swing to FORTENBERRY's opponent. Interviews with residents Mims and Cocoa, Florida, strengthen motive on part of FORTENBERRY, though no specific allegations or evidence of proof developed to date that FORTENBERRY involved. Service bases in vicinity checked re possibility explosives obtained on instant bases with negative results. Explosives test to be conducted Patrick Air Force Base, Cocoa, for observation and comparison purposes. [redacted] and [redacted] eliminated as suspects. No evidence developed KKK active in immediate area Mims and Titusville, Florida. Two white men reportedly inquiring in Mims re residence of H. T. MOORE tentatively identified as TILLMAN H. BELVIN and EARL BROOKLYN of Orlando, both of whom are known to be active in Georgia Klan of KKK and to have bad reputations. Very little, if any, results of value obtained from search of victims' Riviera, Florida, apartment. [redacted] eliminated as suspect. Victim, HARRIETT MOORE expired 1-3-52 at 5:30 P.M. [redacted] Orlando, Florida, torpedo manufacturer, considered suspect.

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DETAILS:

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent [redacted] on December 28, 29, and 30, 1951.

AT ORLANDO, FLORIDA

[redacted]
of the NAACP at Orlando, advised he attended the State Convention of the NAACP at Daytona Beach and at no time to his knowledge were there any outspoken or implied threats made to victim MOORE. [redacted] stated MOORE was removed from his past position due to the lack of funds and no one was being considered to replace him.

[redacted] further stated that the last contact he had had with MOORE was the Saturday night before the State Convention when MOORE stopped at his, [redacted] home in Orlando and advised [redacted] wife that he, MOORE, would be back in thirty minutes. [redacted] stated that MOORE never returned and when he spoke to MOORE in Daytona Beach he asked him why he did not come back whereupon MOORE stated that something had come up and he had to leave hurriedly. [redacted] added that MOORE did not elaborate on what had come up. [redacted] knew of no recent conventions or meetings of the NAACP held in Orlando at which MOORE was present nor did he know of any information concerning an allegation to the effect that MOORE had been chased out of Orlando from any meeting of the NAACP or other meetings. [redacted] stated he knew of no suspects in the instant case; however, added that the local chapter of the NAACP had been having internal strife, none of which he thought would have perpetrated this crime.

[redacted] advised he is [redacted] of the NAACP in Orlando and was at the State Convention of the NAACP in Daytona Beach. He further stated that there were no threatening remarks or strong agitation against MOORE at the convention and he considered himself to be MOORE's "strongest critic" at the convention. He stated he felt MOORE was not a big enough man to hold the office he had held and the said office had outgrown him. He further stated the office was discontinued because of lack of funds. According to [redacted] MOORE was not aggressive enough, would not take issue on any subject and did not have the ability to handle the job.

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AT OCALA, FLORIDA

[redacted] advised MOORE had not been in Ocala during the past six months to his knowledge and had not attended an NAACP meeting in Ocala during the past two years. He stated MOORE was removed from the office he held at the state convention because the membership was not going up as it should so they could not pay him his back salary. [redacted] further stated there were no threats or outspoken action against MOORE at the state convention and MOORE accepted, without compensation, the position of state coordinator. He added that no one else was considered for the job and it was only because of lack of funds that he was removed until they could pay him some \$2,500.00 in back pay, at which time they intended to decide what to then do with the position of Executive Secretary.

With reference to MOORE's activities of late, [redacted] stated MOORE went to a convention at Palm Beach with [redacted] following the state convention and to his knowledge he had then returned to Mims, Florida where he had remained until his death. [redacted] stated ANNIE MOORE, victim's daughter, who teaches school in Ocala, had advised him she thought the death of her father was the work of colored people because of the intimate knowledge that was had by the perpetrators of the MOORE home. [redacted] stated it was the belief of many colored people that one of their own race killed MOORE; however he did not know what it was based on except the belief of ANNIE MOORE that the killer knew too much about the MOORE house and where the victim was sleeping in the house.

[redacted] stated [redacted] of Orlando had called him on Wednesday, December 26, 1951 and advised him he knew the identity of a packing house man in Mims who had threatened MOORE and [redacted] made an appointment to meet [redacted] in Mims, but [redacted] wired he could not come. [redacted] added he had knowledge of the trouble in Orlando between [redacted] and [redacted] and that [redacted] and [redacted] had been at it at the state convention." [redacted] stated [redacted] was made a member of the state Executive Committee over [redacted] protest and [redacted] demanded [redacted] be kicked out of the NAACP. [redacted] stated he advised [redacted] he was out of order and to present any complaint he had in writing to the Executive Committee for appropriate action. [redacted] further stated [redacted] was MOORE's closed "henchman", and they had been very close friends for many years. According to [redacted] had advised MOORE that [redacted] was a Communist and had misappropriated NAACP funds. According to [redacted] MOORE took no part at the convention in the argument between [redacted] and [redacted]

It was noted [redacted] had a copy of a recent letter from MOORE to [redacted] [redacted] at Tavares, Florida, wherein MOORE made reference to [redacted] letter of 11-27-51 asking for a copy of the resolution drawn up at the state convention concerning the Groveland case. MOORE advised [redacted] in the letter he was asking [redacted] to make the same available to him. [redacted] further advised MOORE is the Executive Secretary of the Progressive Voters League of Florida, Inc., of which [redacted] was [redacted]

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[redacted] stated he heard on Wednesday, December 26, 1951 while in Mims from [redacted] a [redacted] of HARRIETT MOORE, victim, that the Sheriff of Madison County had been in Mims recently inquiring as to the identity of HARRY T. MOORE and if he were white or black. [redacted] stated he knew of no more information concerning this; however, he had reported the same to [redacted]

[redacted] added that he had heard on December 26, 1951 from [redacted] that MOORE had recently been run out of Orlando by some white people; however, he felt this was a rumor.

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[redacted] was interviewed; however, she stated she had heard the same story from [redacted] and she believed it to be a rumor. [redacted] was reinterviewed concerning this and he still contends he heard it from [redacted].

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, who is a member of the KKK, advised MOORE's death was discussed among members attending a KKK meeting in [redacted] and none seemed to know who was responsible for the act; however, they felt it was probably done by members of the Lake County Klan. [redacted] stated that, to his knowledge, they had nothing on which to base this belief.

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Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, and a member of the KKK, advised he could furnish no information concerning the identity of the party or parties concerned in the instant killing.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent [redacted]

AT GROVELAND, FLORIDA.

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[redacted] Negro, advised he was very familiar with the activities of the Negroes in the Groveland area and, to his knowledge, MOORE had not been in that area during the past year. He stated he had heard a rumor that MOORE was run out of Groveland after the alleged rape case; however, he knew nothing about the incident.

AT CLERMONT, FLORIDA.

[redacted] Negro, advised he was [redacted] of the NAACP for the Clermont-Groveland area and stated MOORE had not been in that area during the last year to his knowledge. [redacted] added that he knew of no suspects in the instant cases, nor did he know the reason for the killing.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted]

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[redacted] pointed out the fact that in the local chapter at Orlando there were opposing factions and MOORE was wanted by [redacted] to "slap it down" but according to [redacted] MOORE only "winked at the opposite group". [redacted] stated the opposite group is [redacted] and that he [redacted]

[redacted] stated the instant killing has him and his wife so worried they are considering dropping from the NAACP.

The following investigation was conducted by the writer and Special Agent [redacted]

[redacted] when first interviewed by Special Agent [redacted] on the night of December 28, 1951, advised he had no suspects in the instant killing and knew of no one who held any animosity toward MOORE. He added MOORE had always been quiet and reserved and never wanted to "step on anybody's toes". He further stated MOORE had visited him on the Saturday night before the State Convention at which time they called on the [redacted] family near Orlando and MOORE left the [redacted] home at the same time he left and was at that time enroute Mims. (This [redacted] home is that of victim SHEPHERD who was recently killed by Sheriff WILLIS V. McCALL, Lake County).

[redacted] was re-interviewed upon learning from [redacted] NAACP, New York, that [redacted] had advised him he suspected a packing house man in Mims by the name of [redacted]. At this interview [redacted] stated [redacted] "Good Neighbors, Inc." which was an organization to bring better relations between labor, management and the races. According to [redacted] he called upon the various businessmen in an effort to correct any differences between management and the colored workers. He stated he had been calling on [redacted] Mims Citrus Growers Association's [redacted] for the past two years and on several occasions [redacted] mentioned an "old man" in that area who was giving them trouble. [redacted] stated that on October 24, 1951, while calling on [redacted] he asked him whom he had reference to when he mentioned the "old man" and [redacted] said HARRY MOORE. [redacted] stated [redacted] said MOORE was putting "notions in niggers' heads" and "his neck ought to be broken". With reference to the word notions [redacted] stated [redacted] had reference to the fact that MOORE was having the negro register to vote and was telling the negro he should vote when really they did not know what they were voting for.

[redacted] stated he went to see HARRY T. MOORE, victim, and told him he should go have a talk with [redacted] and straighten out their trouble as [redacted] was made enough to kill him. [redacted] stated he did not know if MOORE had ever gone to see [redacted]

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[redacted] of the Ocala Chapter of the NAACP, advised he attended the state convention of the NAACP in Daytona Beach and stated there was nothing at the state convention which was out of line as far as threats to victim MOORE. He stated MOORE was removed from the position of executive secretary because of lack of funds to pay him. He stated some were dissatisfied with the decline in membership from around eight thousand to a little over three thousand and felt MOORE was actually not aggressive enough. [redacted] stated it was also felt by those present that the members were unhappy in the set up of the organization in the fact that they had to take one man's report for the bookkeeping system and they felt it should be in the hands of several so they could actually see what the organization was doing and what the officers were doing. He added however, that no one questioned MOORE's report as his report indicated he had been most active in the small areas where the NAACP was not organized. [redacted] knew of no suspects in the instant case and advised that should any come to his attention he would advise this office.

AT FRUITLAND PARK, FLORIDA

[redacted] advised she had had no contact with MOORE since January, 1951, when he attended a NAACP meeting at Fruitland Park. She had no suspects and advised nothing was out of order at the state convention.

AT LEESBURG, FLORIDA

[redacted] a state officer in the NAACP advised she had attended the state convention at Daytona Beach and stated MOORE was dropped from the position of executive secretary because of lack of funds. She further stated MOORE was a most "humble" man and it was her opinion that the killing of MOORE was the work of "those people in Groveland", however, she could furnish nothing on which to base this belief. She could not furnish the names of any suspects in the instant case and advised that if any came to her attention she would immediately notify this office. She stated MOORE had not been in that area since Fruitland Park meeting.

AT MT. DORA, FLORIDA

[redacted] a state officer in the NAACP was interviewed at her home at [redacted] where she is presently confined to her bed because of illness. She stated she had been too ill to attend the state convention, that everyone liked MOORE and that he had not been in Mt. Dora to her knowledge in the past year. She knew of no suspects in the instant case nor of MOORE's recent activities.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents []
[] and [] on December 28, 1951:

BASIS - On December 28, 1951, [] Pan American Tobacco Company, 164 N. W. 26th Street, Miami, Florida, advised that while he was servicing a cigarette machine located at Art Watson's Used Car Lot, 585 N. W. 36th Street, Miami, Florida at 3:00 P. M. on December 26, 1951, he overheard a telephone conversation of one of the salesmen at Art Watson's to an unknown party relating to the killing of victim HARRY MOORE.

On interview, [] of Art Watson's Used Car Lot, 585 N. W. 36th Street, Miami, Florida, identified [] as one of his salesmen who fitted the description reported by [] as the unidentified salesman who had made the above telephone call.

On interview [] advised that at approximately 3:00 P. M. on December 26, 1951 he was in the office of Art Watson's Used Car Lot and noted a newspaper article relating to the bombing at Mims, Florida which resulted in the death of HARRY MOORE. He stated he was very familiar with the area in and around Mims, Florida as a very close and personal friend of his, [] who is a neighbor of his, owns property at Mims, Florida which is used by them as a hunting ranch. He stated he had made numerous trips to this ranch accompanied by [] for hunting purposes and that as he was well acquainted with the area the article appearing in the Miami Daily News attracted his attention, whereupon he immediately called [] of the B & K Cycle Shop, 5929 N. W. 2nd Avenue, Miami, Florida. He stated that he asked [] if he had seen the afternoon paper and upon receiving a negative answer immediately read the entire article relating to the bombing which resulted in the death of HARRY MOORE at Mims, Florida to [] advised that he had no particular interest in this article other than the described location of the bombing was in the immediate vicinity of the ranch owned by [] and it was for this reason that he had called [] and read the article to him over the phone.

[] stated that he was not a member of the Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan or any Klan organization and was not a member of any organization of that nature. He stated that [] resided in

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Hialeah, Florida at the above address and that their lots backed up to each other and that he was a very close and personal friend and that he usually saw him each evening at their homes. He advised he could not recall having made the statement that he would see him at 5:30 P. M. but that as he usually was off from work at 5:00 P. M. and as it would take him approximately thirty minutes to get home that it could have been he made such a statement as this. He advised that no formal meeting was anticipated by such a remark but that he was accustomed to seeing [redacted] each evening as a neighbor and social friend. [redacted] emphasized that any indication that he might have given that he was pleased over such a bombing was a misrepresentation of his feelings as he did not condone the killing of anyone under any circumstances. He maintained that his only interest was in his familiarity with the approximate location of MOORE's home and that from the location as given by the newspaper it was in the immediate area of the property owned by [redacted]

On January 2, 1952, [redacted] was interviewed by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] at the B & K Cycle Shop, at which time he verified the information supplied by [redacted]. He stated that from his conversation with [redacted] on December 26, 1951 that he was sure that [redacted] only interest was due to their familiarity with the location of the MOORE home in Mims. [redacted] advised that he was a native of Mims and had moved to Miami of recent date and that his father, [redacted] still resides in Mims and holds a position of [redacted] there. He stated that the property referred to by [redacted] actually was owned by his father and that [redacted] had made numerous trips with him to this property for hunting purposes. He advised that he knew of no organizations such as the Ku Klux Klan or others that [redacted] might be a member of and that the only information he supplied him by phone was that which was given in the newspaper article.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents

[redacted] and [redacted] on December 29, 1951.

BASIS: [redacted] was interviewed in view of the fact that he resides in the vicinity of MOORE's residence.

[redacted] Titusville Ice Company, stated that he resided on the [redacted] of the HARRY T. MOORE residence. He said that on the night of the explosion he went to bed at approximately 8:30 PM and did not hear the blast. He stated further that he did not hear of MOORE's death until the next morning. [redacted] said that he had no information as to any persons that might have been involved in the bombing of the MOORE residence.

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By letter dated December 29, 1951 the Bureau advised of the following findings by the FBI Laboratory with respect to evidence forwarded and reported in previous report:

The soil specimens and debris taken from center of blast crater and from the edges of the crater and surrounding area thereof contained many wood fragments, glass fragments and several small wads of cotton fibres. There was nothing present in these samples to permit identification of the particular type of explosive substance used.

From the bed sheet from bed of victims, as well as from debris taken from the immediate area under bedroom and articles of clothing and curtain taken from the rubble and debris of the bedroom area, it was determined that all consisted principally of fragments of wood, glass, cleansing tissue, miscellaneous dirt, dust and debris but nothing was found here to permit identification of the explosive substance used.

As to the shoes that produced the impressions reproduced in plaster casts, it was estimated the size to be between 7 and 9. No markings were found on the casts that would assist in tracing the shoes that made the questioned impressions.

Additional bits of evidence were found on extended crime scene search consisting of:

1. Several pieces of glass and a heavy round rubber washer. These bits of glass appeared to be from a laboratory test tube and the heavy rubber washer of the type used in a laboratory to hold a test tube for the purpose of preventing breakage.
2. Several pieces of glass and a cork stopper, also found in sifting of debris in the immediate vicinity of the bomb crater. These pieces of glass appeared to be from a prescription type bottle.
3. A specimen of brown colored dust which was scraped from underneath the window sill which was located immediately above the blast and below the north bedroom window.
4. A piece of rope appearing to be window cord, bearing an unknown purple and yellow discoloration which was found in the debris under victims' bedroom.
5. Also one piece of glass tubing found in the orange grove to the north

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of victims' residence and approximately 20-25 yards away.

6. One metal clip, found in explosion crater.
7. One rubber washer found in the debris under the victims' bedroom.
8. One small spring found in debris under Victims' bedroom.

The Bureau Laboratory was requested to advise concerning possibility any of the above particles could have resulted from its use in the preparation of a bomb of some type.

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By teletype dated December 29, 1951 Mobile advised that [redacted]

[redacted] at the Florida A. & M. College for Negroes, Tallahassee, Florida, states he has known both victims well since about 1940 as a result of their mutual interest in NAACP work in Florida. [redacted] was with HARRY MOORE at NAACP convention, Daytona Beach, Florida, during the middle of November, 1951 and last saw him November 29, 1951 at West Palm Beach, Florida. At this latter city MOORE informed [redacted] that he planned to proceed from there to Fort Lauderdale, Florida, ostensibly for conference with negro leaders there in connection with NAACP work.

[redacted] believes MOORE was in Miami December 13, 1951 for purpose of attending NAACP meeting where THURGOOD MARSHALL, National Council for NAACP, was to be the principal speaker. According to [redacted], MOORE always travels alone, got along well with both white and colored people in Florida but had no information enemies. [redacted] knows nothing of MOORE's recent travels and activities other than as mentioned above.

[redacted] describes victims as being "a very congenial, happily married couple" with no domestic problems. Victim MOORE was well known by a negro attorney whose last name is [redacted] and who lives in Orlando, Florida; one [redacted] of Jacksonville, Florida and one [redacted] of Ocala, all of who attended NAACP conference at Daytona Beach last November.

[redacted] has personal opinion that victims' deaths were "an outgrowth of the racial attention caused by the recent Groveland, Florida, episode" although he says he possesses absolutely no specific facts to substantiate his theory.

In addition to MOORE's NAACP work, according to [redacted], MOORE was also active in behalf of the Progressive Voters League, Inc., an organization which has been openly attempting to cause registration of a minimum goal of two million negro voters in Florida. [redacted] had no further pertinent information regarding victims' deaths but stated he would immediately contact the Mobile Office if information of value came to his attention in the future.

In connection with the above information, the names mentioned of [redacted] and [redacted] are known to the Miami office in connection with instant case and have been contacted, results of which contacts will be hereinafter set out.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent [redacted]

[redacted] member of the NAACP and [redacted] of the local NAACP, was interviewed on December 30, 1951 at which time he advised he has known HARRY T. MOORE since approximately 1941 and that the last time he saw him was at the State Convention in Daytona Beach during the month of November, 1951. [redacted] said that he had a few short chats with MOORE at this time, however, MOORE never discussed any of his future plans with him and only urged him to keep the branch alive and build up the membership. Insofar as any dissention was concerned at the convention itself, [redacted] said that the only question regarding MOORE was that there were insufficient funds for him to continue operating as Executive Secretary, which job is a paying job. It was [redacted] recollection that the NAACP owed MOORE better than \$2,000.00. Along these same lines [redacted] stated that MOORE was not reelected as they had abolished the job of Executive Secretary.

Concerning MOORE's activities in the NAACP within the last few weeks, [redacted] recalled reading in a newspaper where MOORE and four other individuals had gone to Tallahassee, Florida to see Governor WARREN. As [redacted] recalled, they were concerned with the bombings in Miami as well as the Groveland case. Other than that [redacted] stated he was unaware of MOORE's activities except that he did travel about the State and was located in West Palm Beach where his wife taught school.

[redacted] referred to [redacted] a local Daytona Beach Attorney as well as Lawyer [redacted] of Orlando and [redacted] of the NAACP, as individuals who would possibly know MOORE's activities within the past few weeks.

A teletype was directed December 31, 1951 to the Birmingham Office, which is the headquarters for [redacted] in order that she might be interviewed concerning MOORE's activities.

[redacted] stated that he was unaware of any threats upon MOORE's life or any enemies he might have incurred in conjunction with his NAACP activities.

As [redacted] explained, it was his understanding that MOORE was very well liked everywhere he went.

[redacted] appeared in the room during the interview with her husband and volunteered the fact that she had read in a newspaper recently

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where a special committee of the NAACP had visited Governor WARREN in connection with the University of Florida case. As [redacted] recalled, [redacted] from Tampa, Florida; Attorney [redacted] from Jacksonville, Florida; [redacted] a Miami newspaper reporter and MOORE actually called on Governor WARREN. [redacted] could offer no information insofar as possible suspects in this case, enemies of MOORE, etc.

[redacted] member of the NAACP and [redacted] of the local chapter, was interviewed on December 30, 1951 at which time he advised he has been acquainted with MOORE since 1941, having worked with him in the Brevard County area when he lived in and was a Pastor at Melbourne, Florida.

[redacted] stated he last saw and talked with MOORE at the State convention held in Daytona Beach, however, their discussion was mainly concerning the building up of the chapter and nothing was mentioned as to MOORE's future plans.

[redacted] advised that he had been to Mims on Wednesday afternoon to view the scene at which time he talked with a colored man, whose name he did not know but whom he felt he could recognize and that this individual told him MOORE had received a note warning him to get out of town. This colored man further advised [redacted] that he, in turn, had advised MOORE that he had best get out of town, however, MOORE merely indicated he was going to have Christmas dinner and passed it off at that. [redacted] was unable to describe this particular individual other than the fact he was a lifelong resident of Mims, approximately 55-56 years old, who apparently was a very close friend of the MOORE family and who, as he recalled, was dressed at the time in khaki shirt and pants. [redacted] said he was coming to the funeral at Mims on Tuesday and would make every effort to locate this particular individual so that he might in turn be interviewed by the FBI.

[redacted] stated that MOORE had no enemies, to his knowledge, and as a matter of fact, was well liked everywhere he went.

[redacted] stated that MOORE traveled widely throughout the State and always operated alone. It was his recollection that MOORE had been living in West Palm Beach where his wife taught school. [redacted] stated he had no suspects and had no ideas as to who might have perpetrated the crime.

[redacted] member of the NAACP was interviewed on December 30, 1951 at which time he advised he has

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known MOORE for approximately 22 years. According to [] he, until eight years ago, lived in Mims, Florida.

[] stated that the last time he saw MOORE was at the State convention of the NAACP but never did have a chance to talk to him.

[] advised that to his knowledge MOORE had no enemies, he knew of no suspects or threats but it was his belief that the party who had perpetrated this crime had come out of Lake County. His reason for this was the fact that MOORE had been pushing the Groveland case.

[] suggested that his brother, [] who presently lives in Mims, Florida, be interviewed as he was certain that [] was well acquainted with the MOORE family and might possibly have some information.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] on December 30, 1951.

BASIS: [redacted] her daughter [redacted] and son-in-law [redacted] were interviewed in view of the fact they reside approximately 200 yards southeast of the MOORE residence.

[redacted] advised that on the night of the explosion December 25, 1951, she had gone to bed at approximately 9:30 PM. She said that the noise of the explosion did awaken her but that she did not get up to find out where the explosion came from. She said that shortly after the explosion one of her relatives came over to see if she was alright. This relative had thought that the [redacted] house had exploded. [redacted] said that shortly after the relative came over they found out that the MOORE house had been blown up. She said that she did not go over to the house but that her daughter [redacted] and her husband [redacted] had gone over to the house.

[redacted] stated that she had seen nothing suspicious in their neighborhood and stated she could not furnish any information as to who might have caused the explosion.

She also advised that no strangers had been to her house inquiring about the residence of MOORE.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] on December 30, 1951.

BASIS: [redacted] and [redacted] were interviewed because they were neighbors of the MOORE's.

[redacted] and [redacted] advised that they were at their residence and in bed at the time of the explosion at the MOORE residence. [redacted] explained that she is a [redacted] of the MOORE family. They also stated that they did not observe any suspicious activity in the neighborhood previous to the time of the bombing of the MOORE residence. They also advised that no inquiries had been made of them at their residence or elsewhere as to the location of the MOORE residence. They stated that they have heard rumors to the effect that inquiries had been made at the [redacted] residence as to the location of the MOORE residence, but such rumors are completely unfounded. They further related that immediately following the explosion they both dressed and went over to the MOORE residence. They said that when they arrived there they found out that the MOORES had left for the hospital at Sanford. [redacted] said that he was the first one at the scene other than the immediate family and that about 15 minutes after he arrived the two [redacted] boys came up. He estimated that there was about 25 minutes from the time of the explosion to the time when the [redacted] boys arrived.

CPA:msf

MM 44-270

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] on December 30, 1951.

BASIS: Personal correspondence and effects of victim HARRY T. MOORE indicate that he received mail at Post Office Box 4, Mims, Florida.

[redacted], husband of [redacted] at Mims, Florida, in the absence of [redacted] advised that he assists [redacted] in handling the mail at Mims. [redacted] stated that to his personal knowledge HARRY T. MOORE and his family have received mail at Post Office Box 4, at Mims, Florida for many years. He explained that Post Office Box 4 was rented a number of years ago by A. W. SIMMS, deceased father-in-law of victim MOORE. He said that the MOORE family being relatives of the SIMMS family have utilized the box for many years.

[redacted] advised that he was personally acquainted with victim MOORE. He said that MOORE came in every two or three months to receive his mail adding that it is his, [redacted] understanding that MOORE has for sometime been spending his time principally away from Mims, Florida. He advised that the last time he saw MOORE was approximately 3 months ago. He also stated that no inquiries were made at the Post Office as to the activities of MOORE or the location of the MOORE residence.

[redacted] also advised that MOORE's mail had been of the routine type and he did not notice anything suspicious in the mail received by MOORE.

[redacted] further stated that he does not have any information as to the identity of the persons responsible for the bombing of the MOORE residence nor does he have any information as to the activities of MOORE or any information as to possible suspects in the bombing.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent [redacted] and [redacted]

On December 31, 1951 ANNIE ROSALEA MOORE was interviewed at 628 Dummit Street, Titusville, Florida, where she was residing [redacted] and family since the bombing of her parent's residence on December 25, 1951. ANNIE ROSALEA furnished the following information regarding her, her parents' and paternal grandmother's activities since December 19, 1951.

On Wednesday, December 19, 1951 at approximately 7:30 PM ANNIE ROSALEA MOORE arrived at Mims, Florida by bus from Ocala, Florida. She was met at the bus station by her mother, HARRIETT MOORE, who was driving the family automobile, a 1950 four-door navy blue Ford, 1951 license 6-14662. ANNIE ROSALEA and her mother left the bus station and drove out to the MOORE residence located in Mims, Florida. ANNIE ROSALEA was greeted by her father, HARRY T. MOORE, who was the only person at home at the MOORE residence at that time and who had not accompanied HARRIETT to the bus station to meet ANNIE ROSALEA.

HARRY and HARRIETT MOORE had already eaten dinner but they prepared a meal for ANNIE ROSALEA. After ANNIE ROSALEA had eaten her dinner, she, her father and mother, left the MOORE residence and went to Titusville, Florida where her father spoke to a colored man concerning some repairs to be done to the roof of the MOORE residence. ANNIE ROSALEA advised she does not know the colored man although she is of the opinion her mother is acquainted with him. ANNIE ROSALEA, her father and mother, after speaking to the colored man, thereafter returned to the MOORE residence and a short time after their return they all retired.

On Thursday, December 20, 1951 ANNIE ROSALEA, after having breakfast, drove the family automobile to the Post Office in Mims, Florida for mail, thereafter returning to the MOORE residence. Her father engaged himself working in the grove and spent sometime reading and writing in the MOORE home.

At approximately 3 P.M. [redacted] and his wife, [redacted] of ANNIE ROSALEA and nearby residents, came to the MOORE residence and after a short visit left. After dinner ANNIE ROSALEA and her mother, HARRIETT, left home in the family automobile and drove to Titusville to send a telegram to [redacted] in Washington, D.C. ANNIE ROSALEA and her mother left HARRY T. MOORE at the MOORE residence and at that time he was occupied reading and writing. Upon their return from sending the

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telegram he was still writing and a short time thereafter they all retired for the night.

On Friday, December 21, 1951 ANNIE ROSALEA, her mother HARRIETT, and her father HARRY T. MOORE, remained at the MOORE residence during the morning and early afternoon, where her father engaged in reading and writing.

At approximately 9:15 P.M. ANNIE ROSALEA and her parents drove over to the residence of [redacted] inasmuch as they were expecting a long distance telephone call from [redacted] in Washington, D.C. at approximately 10 P.M. that night, plans having been made for the call to be made to the residence of [redacted]. When the MOORES arrived at the [redacted] residence they were met by [redacted] and his wife, [redacted] and the [redacted] daughter, [redacted] age 18, along with [redacted] and [redacted] and [redacted]. The expected telephone call from [redacted] [redacted] was not received.

While the persons present were awaiting the telephone call, [redacted] left and went to a church in Mims, Florida, where he met ANNIE SIMMS and brought her to the [redacted] residence. ANNIE SIMMS is the maternal grandmother of ANNIE ROSALEA MOORE. At approximately 10:30 P.M. [redacted] and [redacted] and [redacted] and ANNIE SIMMS left the [redacted] residence. HARRY T. MOORE also left at that time to go to the SIMMS residence to get the telephone number of [redacted] ANNIE SIMMS having stated she had the telephone number at the SIMMS residence and would furnish it to MOORE.

Within a very short time MOORE returned to the [redacted] residence with a telephone number but without the exchange number and therefore the MOORES were unable to endeavor to contact [redacted] calling themselves from Mims, Florida. The MOORES remained at the [redacted] residence until approximately 11 P.M. when they returned to their home.

On Saturday, December 22, 1951 ROSA ALBERTA MOORE, the mother of HARRY T. MOORE, arrived from Jacksonville, Florida in Mims, Florida and came to the MOORE residence in a taxicab. She arrived a short time before noon. ANNIE ROSALEA and her mother, HARRIETT, left the MOORE residence a short time after noon and went to Titusville in the MOORE family car to shop. HARRY and his mother remained at the MOORE residence. ANNIE ROSALEA and her mother also went to the Post Office in Mims, Florida and at that time she received a number of Christmas cards addressed to members of the MOORE family. HARRY

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T. MOORE engaged himself during the day reading and writing and spending time in his orange groves.

Also during Saturday afternoon MOORE and [] went to Titusville, Florida to pick up a Frigidaire which had been shipped to MOORE. They brought the Frigidaire out to the MOORE residence in [] truck and MOORE and [] then went for two more colored men to assist them in unloading the Frigidaire. [] and [] also arrived and assisted in unloading the Frigidaire. The MOORE family remained at home that night and retired at approximately 10 o'clock.

On Sunday December 23, 1951 MOORE left his residence at approximately 11:30 A.M. to attend the St. JAMES Missionary Baptist Church in Mims, Florida. ANNIE ROSALEA MOORE carried her father to the church in the MOORE family car and returned thereafter to the MOORE residence. At approximately 11:15 P.M. she returned to the St. James Missionary Baptist Church, picked up her father and together they went to Titusville to send another telegram to [] in Washington, D. C. While ANNIE ROSALEA was preparing the telegram in the telegraph office, her father walked over to the Post Office and mailed a letter and then returned to the family car where he was awaiting her after she had sent the telegram.

On Sunday afternoon and Sunday night the MOORE family remained at their residence and with the exception of a short visit from [] and [] there was no other activity and they retired at approximately 9 P.M.

MOORE occupied himself during the afternoon and late evening writing and reading.

On Monday, December 24, 1951 ANNIE ROSALEA and her mother, HARRIETT, drove to Titusville to shop, then to Mims, Florida to get the mail. During the morning and afternoon HARCY MOORE was working in his grove banking trees.

On Monday one [] a colored man, harrowed the grove.

The MOORE family remained at home during the afternoon and retired as usual at approximately 9 P.M.

On Tuesday, December 25, 1951 ANNIE ROSALEA MOORE drove to Mims, Florida in the family car and picked up the mail. She and her mother then drove to Titusville to see if a drug store was open but not finding one open they returned home. The MOORE family remained at home until approximately

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4 P.M. when MOORE, his mother, his wife and daughter ANNIE ROSALEA, drove over to the [] residence to have Christmas dinner. [] and [] [] and [] and his wife [] were present along with [] daughter of [] [] and [].

A short time before 4:20 P.M. ANNIE ROSALEA returned to the MOORE residence to obtain some whipped cream from the refrigerator. She unlocked the front door and walked straight through the hall, obtained the cream and walked back down the hall, locked the front door and returned to the [] residence. She did not notice anyone present around the house or anything suspicious.

At approximately 4:20 P.M. the group assembled at the [] residence and had their Christmas dinner. At approximately 7 P.M. the MOORE family returned to their residence in the family car. ANNIE ROSALEA did not get out of the automobile but immediately returned to the [] residence for the purpose of obtaining some comic books. She then returned home and sat down in the living room with her mother, father and grandmother.

She was seated on the settee and after a short time she fell asleep. She woke up after a short time and noticed that her mother and grandmother had gone to their bedrooms. She saw her father, who was still dressed, in the front bedroom where her parents sleep. She observed her father as he walked out of the bedroom into the living room and at that time ANNIE ROSALEA got up and went to her room. She saw her father as he turned out the lights in the living, dining room and kitchen and also as he returned to the front bedroom where he and his wife slept. She read for a short time and then turned out the lights in her room.

At the time she turned out the light in her room she noticed that the light in her parents' bedroom had also been turned off. She got into bed and just as she was falling off to sleep a terrific explosion occurred. She jumped up and started calling her mother and not receiving an answer she reached up and turned on the bedlamp, then she immediately got up and turned on the overhead light in the bedroom. During the time she was doing all this she was still calling for her mother. After she turned on the bedroom lights she began to call her grandmother who was sleeping in the next bedroom. The bedroom in which ANNIE ROSALEA slept was between the bedrooms of her parents and that of her grandmother,

A few moments after she called her grandmother, her grandmother

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answered and at that time she noticed that her grandmother had left her room and was entering ANNIE ROSALEA's room. ANNIE ROSALEA then left her bedroom and went into the dining room, turned on the kitchen light and went to the back door and began to shout the words "Help" and "[redacted] and [redacted]". She was calling for [redacted] and [redacted] who reside a short distance from the MOORE residence. She then came back to the living room, turned on the porch light and she and her grandmother began removing boards which had fallen on HARRIETT MOORE. ANNIE ROSALEA took off two boards and then rushed back to the back door of the house and again began to shout for [redacted] and [redacted].

She returned to the living room and a few moments afterwards [redacted] and [redacted] drove up to the side of the house. ANNIE ROSALEA then went back to her bedroom to obtain some clothes, got her mother's suitcase and put on a house coat. By that time her parents, HARRY and HARRIETT, had been taken out to an automobile by [redacted] and [redacted]. ANNIE ROSALEA and her grandmother then got into an automobile and left for the [redacted] residence.

Upon arriving at the [redacted] residence ANNIE ROSALEA got out of the car in which she was riding, entered the [redacted] residence and helped dress her mother.

ANNIE ROSALEA, [redacted] and [redacted], along with [redacted] got in a Plymouth automobile at the [redacted] residence and drove to the [redacted] residence. [redacted] and [redacted] were left at the [redacted] residence and thereafter ANNIE ROSALEA along with [redacted] and [redacted], drove to Titusville for the purpose of calling the Sheriff's Office. In Titusville they located a Highway Patrolman and [redacted] and [redacted] spoke to the patrolman. The patrolman told them that the matter had already been reported to the Sheriff's Office and thereafter ANNIE ROSALEA, [redacted] and [redacted] returned to the MOORE residence.

Upon arriving at the [redacted] residence immediately following the explosion [redacted] removed HARRY MOORE and placed him in the back seat of [redacted] Buick sedan, MOORE's mother was also placed in the back seat of the car. [redacted] then placed MOORE's wife, HARRIETT, in the front seat of the Buick and [redacted] wife [redacted] along with [redacted] got into the front seat of the Buick and drove immediately to the hospital in Sanford.

ANNIE ROSALEA stated that she is not acquainted with the activities of her father immediately preceding December 19, 1951. She stated that he

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did not have any visitors other than relatives and neighbors, whose names have previously been set forth. She also advised that her father did not discuss his work with the NAACP with her although she was fully aware of the fact he was very active in this regard. She said she does not recall that he made any statement indicating that he believed his life was in danger or that he had received any threats. She described his activities during the time immediately preceding his death as consisting principally of reading, writing and working in his orange groves.

She said she does not have any suspects or ideas as to the person responsible for her father's death. She pointed out that the explosion came as a complete surprise to her.

RES:msf
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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] with the assistance of States [redacted] and [redacted] of Brevard County, Florida on December 30, 1951, through January 1, 1952.

BASIS: To determine what physical evidence if any existed at the crime scene.

A minute search of the area immediately to the north of the victim's home extending for approximately 90 yards was made in an effort to locate any physical evidence in the form of fragments which may have been connected with instant bombing. Nothing of value to this investigation was found.

Thereafter all of the debris under the victim's home was raked and shoveled out and sifted with a one-fourth inch mesh screen. That which remained was gone through handful by handful again for any evidence connected with instant bombing. In addition the bombing crater was dug out for a depth of approximately two and one-half feet and a width of approximately three and one-half feet in diameter. This digging was sifted and gone through for the same purpose. The victims entire house was gone through minutely for any further evidence connected with instant case.

As a result of this search several fragmentary pieces of what appeared to be a test tube and a solid rubber washer which appeared to be the holder for that test tube were found. There was also found a small quantity of dust which was taken from the sill immediately above the bomb blast. There was also found a small metal clip, a small steel spring, a three foot length of cotton rope with yellow and purple discoloration and several fragments of what appeared to be a medicine bottle and its cork. All of this material in addition to a small diameter glass tube approximately two and one-half inches in length and a small rubber washer which appears to fit the tube were sent to the FBI Laboratory.

use.

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In connection with the crime scene search it should be noted that Assistant States Attorney HUBERT GRIGGS obtained from the victim's home on the night of the bombing December 25, 1951, a small overnight suitcase and a zipper type brief case belonging to the victim HARRY T. MOORE. These were turned over by Mr. GRIGGS to the FBI on December 30, 1951. At that time a complete review was made of the contents of both of these items. As a result of this review it was determined from the innumerable pieces of correspondence and paper clippings that the victim HARRY MOORE had been extremely active both in the work of the NAACP and the Florida Progressive Voters League for many years dating back into the early 1930s. For possible pertinents to this investigation there has been retained a copy of an itinerary of victim HARRY T. MOORE entitled "Some Activities of Executive Secretary 1951", for the calendar year 1951 through November 20, 1951, and a copy of financial statement of the NAACP for the period November 23 - 24, 1951, consisting of an annual report to the NAACP Convention held November 24, 1951, at Daytona Beach, Florida. This statement indicates MOORE received a monthly salary of \$250 and that the NAACP was indebted to him for salary in the amount of \$1883.53 and expenses in the amount of \$798.35 or a total of \$2,681.88.

These two documents plus several others which may be of possible future pertinence to this investigation are being retained in the Miami file.

CPA/TEM:msf

MM 44-270

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] on December 31, 1951.

BASIS: ANNIE ROSALEA MOORE advised that on December 24, 1951, [redacted] harrowed the orange groves of her father HARRY T. MOORE.

[redacted] was interviewed at his residence at Mims, Florida. He stated he was sent to the MOORE residence on December 24, 1951, by his employer [redacted] to harrow the orange groves of HARRY T. MOORE. He stated that when he arrived at the MOORE residence at approximately 8:30 AM MOORE was still asleep. He said he began to harrow the grove and was later joined by MOORE who spent his time banking the trees. He also advised that he quit harrowing the grove at 4:30 PM and returned to his residence in Mims. [redacted] also stated that during the morning and as well as he can recall a short time before noon he had mechanical trouble with the tractor and MOORE went to advise [redacted] of the difficulty. According to [redacted] a short time thereafter a white mechanic, [redacted] from Mims, Florida came to the MOORE residence and cleaned out the strainer and carburetor of the tractor and put it back into operating position. [redacted] stated he did not have any discussion with MOORE regarding any subjects other than the work to be done at the grove. He also advised that he does not have any information as to the persons responsible for the bombing of MOORE's residence as well as any information as to the activities of HARRY T. MOORE. He stated he does not have any suspects.

[redacted] Mims, Florida, advised that at noon of December 23, 1951, MOORE came by the [redacted] residence and advised to harrow MOORE's orange grove. [redacted] stated that MOORE came to [redacted] residence alone in MOORE's Ford automobile. [redacted] stated that on the following morning he and [redacted] went to the MOORE residence to carry out the work requested by MOORE. [redacted] stated that he left [redacted] at MOORE's orange grove with the machinery to harrow the grove.

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According to [] MOORE was still in bed. [] stated that at noon on December 24, 1951, MOORE came to [] residence and stated that [] was having mechanical difficulty with the tractor and needed a mechanic. [] stated that he contacted a white mechanic at Mims by the name of [] and asked [] to go to MOORE's grove and repair the tractor. [] stated that he has not seen MOORE since noon December 24, 1951. [] also advised that he does not have any information as to the persons responsible for the bombing of the MOORE residence. He also advised that he does not have any suspects nor does he have any information concerning MOORE's activities. He stated that in so far as he knows MOORE was regarded in the community as a law abiding citizen and had no enemies.

TEM/CPL:msf

44-270

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted], on December 31, 1951, and January 1, and 2, 1952.

BASIS: [redacted] advised that he had received information that two white men in about July, 1951, had stopped at the Mims Confectionery Store, Mims, Florida and asked for information as to where HARRY T. MOORE lived. [redacted] advised that persons in the store at the time these two men came in were [redacted] and [redacted] of the Mims Confectionery Store.

[redacted] of the Mims Confectionery Store, advised that during the latter part of July, 1951, two white men came into [redacted] at approximately 9:00 PM and asked where HARRY T. MOORE lived. He said that one of these men described MOORE as being a rich fellow that did not have to work. These two men also referred to MOORE as Professor MOORE. [redacted] stated that he could only remember that one of these men was rather tall and the other was rather short and heavy set. He could not recall what clothing they were wearing at that time and he did not see the automobile they were riding in. [redacted] said he remembered that [redacted] advised these two men to go to the house of [redacted] who is related to MOORE. [redacted] did not know whether or not these men had gone to [redacted] house. [redacted] explained that during the time the two white men were in his store inquiring as to the residence of MOORE, he [redacted] was occupied behind the counter waiting on customers and therefore did not pay too much attention to the white men.

[redacted] advised she was present in the store at the time the two white men entered the store and inquired as to the location of the residence of MOORE. She said that she did not pay very much attention to the white men and therefore does not recall how they were dressed or a description of the two white men other than one was a tall man and the other a short and stout man. She said she recalls the short stout man had on some type of a cap although she is unable to recall the description of the cap. She also advised that she recalls that [redacted] and [redacted] were present in the store at

the time the two white men entered and inquired as to the residence of the MOORES. She stated that [redacted] at the time the two white men entered was talking to her regarding the signing of a petition and she was occupied discussing the matter with him and did not pay very much attention to the two white men. She also advised that she did not see an automobile nor did she see which direction the two white men went after they left the store.

[redacted] who resides in the "Hammock Grove" area in Mims, Florida, advised that he was at the Mims Confectionery Store when two white men came in inquiring as to the residence of HARRY T. MOORE. He said that these men had also asked where that "rich professor MOORE lives". They also stated "that Professor MOORE that doesn't have to work and just travels around and has money".

WASHINGTON gave the following description of the two men:

NUMBER ONE MAN

| | |
|--------|--|
| Race | White |
| Height | About 6' 1" |
| Weight | About 200 lbs. |
| Age | About 40 |
| Hair | Black |
| Dress | Had maroon long sleeve shirt and a light tan zipper windbreaker. Was wearing a large white cowboy hat like a "Stetson" and was wearing cowboy boots. |

NUMBER TWO MAN

| | |
|--------|---|
| Race | White |
| Height | About 5' 8" |
| Weight | About 180 lbs. |
| Age | About 45 |
| Dress | Was wearing a flannel plaid shirt with checks of green, brown and yellow, checks were outlined in white lines and the checks were approximately |

MM 44-270

Peculiarities

three inches square. He was wearing khaki colored pants and a checked plaid red cap, the type worn by hunters.

Had heavy dark beard and needed shaved.

Build

Heavy

[redacted] said that he remembered the shirt that the short man was wearing because he has one just like it. [redacted] exhibited the shirt to Agents. [redacted] also advised that he went to the door of the Confectionery Store when the men left and saw them get into a maroon colored automobile which he believed to be a mercury. He said that they drove away from the store in the direction of [redacted] house.

[redacted] said that when the men asked for directions to MOORE's house he told them that he thought MOORE was living at Daytona Beach, Florida. [redacted] said that [redacted] advised these men to go to the house of [redacted] who is a relative of MOORE's and lives approximately one-fourth of a mile south of the Mims Confectionery Store. [redacted] said that he did not know whether or not the men went to [redacted] house. [redacted] stated that to the best of his memory these two white men had come into the store at about 8:30 PM. He stated that he thought this was too late for anybody to be inquiring about the residence of MOORE and that was the reason why he had not directed them to the MOORE residence. [redacted] also recalled that MOORE had been in Mims that day but had left that night. He said that approximately two or three weeks later he saw MOORE and told him about the two white men inquiring about his residence. He said that MOORE gave no indication of knowing who these white men might be. He also advised that [redacted] wife, [redacted] and [redacted] were in the store at the time these two white men came in. He recalled definitely that [redacted] was there because [redacted] had a petition that he was trying to get signed by some of the land owners in that section. He recalled that this petition was in connection with having taxes lowered. [redacted] said that to the best of his memory no one signed this petition. [redacted] also advised that he thought that he would recognize the tall man dressed with the cowboy hat if he saw him again. He has not seen these two white men since that time.

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[redacted] General Delivery, Mims, Florida, advised that he was in the Mims Confectionery Store when two white men came in inquiring about MOORE. He could recall only that one of these men was rather tall and that one was rather short and heavy set. He also remembered that someone in the store suggested to these men that they go to the residence of [redacted] to find out where MOORE lived. [redacted] said this occurred during the latter part of July, 1951, at about 8:30 or 9:00 PM. [redacted] could give no description of the automobile the men were riding in because he stated he did not see the car. [redacted] could not recall how these two men were dressed. [redacted] stated that he had heard from rumors that the short stocky man who had been in the Mims Confectionery Store was the [redacted] of the new truck stop in Mims, Florida. [redacted] did not know the source of this rumor and could not recall the person who told him.

[redacted] of the St. James Missionary Baptist Church at Mims, Florida, stated that he could not remember being at the Mims Confectionery Store when two white men inquired about MOORE. He said that he did recall that in about July, 1951, one white man drove up in an automobile in front of his, [redacted] house and asked where HARRY T. MOORE lived, [redacted] said he told this white man that he knew where MOORE lived but could not direct him to the house and suggested that he ask someone else farther down the street that could give him directions. [redacted] said that he could not remember what this man looked like nor could he recall what kind or color car this man was driving. It was pointed out to [redacted] that other persons in the Mims Confectionery Store had stated that he was in that store when the two white men came in but [redacted] insisted that he did not remember being at the store on that occasion. [redacted] stated during the interview that he has been personally acquainted with MOORE and MOORE's family for approximately 12 years, MOORE having frequently attended church services at the St. James Missionary Baptist Church. He described MOORE as being a man of great intellect and leadership and not having any enemies insofar as he knows.

Each of the above persons interviewed was questioned as to whether or not he has any information as to the Identity of the persons responsible for the bombing of the MOORE residence as well as to information regarding the activities of MOORE or any suspects in the bombing. Each of the persons stated that he does not have any information in this regard.

EHD:JMS
MM 44-270

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent []
[] and [] on January 1, 1952:

BASIS: One of the [] boys reported to have contacted the Spar Truck Stop at Mims and reported the blast as having occurred at the home of MOORE.

[] of the Mims Spar Truck Stop advised that on the evening of December 25, 1951 sometime between 10:15 and 10:30 P.M. he heard a loud explosion and that thereafter there were lots of people running around trying to find out what had happened and the majority of them were stopping at his place inquiring because they all felt some gasoline tanks must have exploded. [] said that among those who had stopped by his place was [] accompanied by his brother, who drove up and said they had located the scene of the explosion at MOORE's home and that they had heard screams coming from the area and that they better call the law.

[] says that this was the first time he actually knew where the blast occurred and that he then went to the telephone and called [] the [] at Titusville and told him of the location.

[] said he saw no suspicious cars or individuals in and around Mims during the early afternoon and evening and that during the early evening hours of Christmas night traffic on U.S. #1 both north and south, was very light. [] knew of no enemies that MOORE may have had and had no definite suspects in mind.

EHD:JMS
MM 44-270

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents []
[] and [] on January 1, 1952:

BASIS: ROSA MOORE, victim's mother, reinterviewed for pertinent details.

ROSA MOORE, mother of victim, reinterviewed after she had had an opportunity to recover from nervous shock and she advised she had not seen her son for quite a period of time and knew nothing specific concerning his recent activities. She said she had received a letter from her son dated December 4, 1951 mailed from West Palm Beach and also a letter from her son mailed from Mims, Florida on December 19, 1951 in which HARRY had said he had arrived at Mims, Florida, last night (December 18) and enclosed \$10.00 to pay her bus fare from Jacksonville to Mims.

ROSA MOORE said that she arrived at Titusville by train on the afternoon of December 22, 1951 and took a cab to her son's home at Mims. She said that subsequent to her arrival she did not question HARRY as to his immediate past activities nor did he volunteer any information as to where he had been or what he was doing.

She said that on the 23rd of December she could recall no visitors and that HARRY spent the majority of the day banking the orange trees in his grove. She said she recalled that either the 23rd or 24th HARRY was visited by some unknown white man who drove up to the house in a car and he apparently honked the horn and HARRY went out to greet him. She said that HARRY talked to him for a few minutes, possibly 5 minutes, and then HARRY came back into the house and his reaction, as she recalls it, was perfectly normal, there was no obvious indication of fright or anything to lead her to believe the contact was anything but routine.

She said that she and HARRY were the only ones home at the time as his daughter and the mother had gone to Titusville.

ROSA MOORE said that subsequent to the bombing she had learned from a member of the congregation of the Methodist Church, which HARRY attended on the 23rd of December, that "HARRY preached his own funeral at church that Sunday". She said that she questioned the member of the congregation, whose name she does not know, as to why such a remark should have been made and was informed that on that particular Sunday the Pastor asked the congregation if any of them had anything to say and HARRY spoke up and made some sort of a

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talk which the congregation member, upon reflection, said made her feel HARRY must have felt that something was going to happen to him by the nature of his remarks.

ROSA MOORE said that members of the [] family and the [] family go to the same church and that []

The mother of the victim said that as best she could recall there were no visitors at all at the house on Sunday and so far as she can recall no one went away from the house that night.

ROSA MOORE said she did not know until a couple of hours prior to dinner time on Christmas day that they were actually going to eat Christmas dinner at the [] and that HARRY came to her before he went to church, apparently on Christmas day, and told his mother that they were planning to have dinner with the []. She said that she, her son HARRY, his wife and his daughter drove to the [] residence from the MOORE house at approximately 3:30 P.M. on Christmas day. She said upon arrival there were about six automobiles around the [] residence and she knew of no individuals present, whose names have not already previously been mentioned.

With regard to the actual explosion the mother said that she was lying in bed just about to doze off when there came a flash of light. She said that the ceiling reflector for the light seemed to fall to the floor prior to the time she heard the actual blast. She said that there was positively no smoke or heavy powder odor immediately after the blast as she got out of bed and walked to the bedroom door which had been completely blasted away by the explosion and that after the light had been turned on she could very clearly see HARRY and his wife lying on the mattress amid the dust and debris.

She said that after HARRY and his wife had been removed from the bedroom, while enroute to the hospital she was riding with HARRY's head resting on her left shoulder and that every now and then she recalls smelling a "sort of powder odor", however, she said that immediately following the explosion there definitely was no smoke and no heavy powder odor.

EHD:JMS
MM 44-270

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents []
[] and [] on January 1, 1952:

BASIS: [] reinterviewed to determine actual date of his
departure from Mims.

[] advised that he had departed from Mims for New Jersey
on August 21, 1951 and had been away from Mims continuously until he re-
turned on November 12, 1951.

EHD:JMS
MM 44-270

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [] and [] on January 1, 1952:

BASIS: Information furnished by [] indicating previous attempt made on MOORE's life at West Palm Beach that possibly emanated from []

[] was interviewed by Special Agent [] and []
[] His true name is [] but he is more commonly known as []
[] His occupation is that of a gambler and he travels back and forth from New York to Florida.

He claimed that the last time he had seen MOORE was in February, 1951 prior to the time he left to go to New York. He was employed by the OVERDART Foundry at Syracuse, New York and resided at [] []. He said that he returned to Mims, Florida on December 21, 1951 and had not seen MOORE subsequent to that time or prior to the explosion, or subsequent to the explosion.

He said he formerly was a member of the NAACP but had not paid his dues for several years. He said he knew of no known enemies, no close associates and had not heard any rumors regarding any individuals who might have had a reason to get rid of MOORE. He said he had never had any close conversations with MOORE.

He said that on the afternoon of December 25, 1951 he, together with one [] and another boy, whose first name is [] had gone to Winter Garden, Florida and were gambling in and around the negro quarters on Christmas night.

When questioned specifically as to whether he had originated the story concerning the previous threat allegedly made against MOORE at West Palm Beach, he denied he had started the rumor and denied he had ever heard such a story discussed at any time. He recalled a conversation with [] and [] at a bar in the colored quarters in Cocoa but he said he does not have any recollection of a story to the effect MOORE was threatened at West Palm Beach was ever discussed.

In the group at the bar at the time the discussion was held, he recalled talking to [] and []. He said

END: JMS
MM 44-270

those were the only boys he could recall by name.

[] said that he had always been one to mind his own business and had never attempted to stick his nose in the white man's business and strongly intimated that even if he had any information concerning the bombing that he would be hesitant to furnish it for fear of subsequent reprisals.

[] indicated that he was leaving Titusville on the afternoon of January 1, 1952 and was returning to Syracuse, New York.

EHD:JMS
MM 44-270

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent [redacted] on January 1, 1952:

BASIS: [redacted] member of Daytona Beach NAACP.

[redacted] and a member of the Daytona Beach branch of the NAACP, said he had known MOORE intimately since 1949 and had met MOORE shortly after the rape case occurring at Groveland during the summer of 1949. [redacted] said that he had talked with MOORE during the Daytona Beach convention of the NAACP in November, 1951 and that MOORE had never at any time told of receiving any threats nor had he ever mentioned that he had any enemies and neither had [redacted] heard of any enemies actually mentioned subsequent to the bombing of MOORE's home.

With regard to specific incidents which might have been the underlying basis for the bombing of MOORE's home, [redacted] said that he knew MOORE had written a letter to [redacted] informing [redacted] that he, MOORE, was doing everything he could "to see that justice was done in the Groveland case." [redacted] said that as far as he knew, MOORE's letters had been acknowledged by [redacted] and that there had never been any indication of any threat contained in them either veiled or otherwise.

[redacted] suggested that [redacted] of the Progressive Voters League, be interviewed as he said that [redacted] and MOORE were very close.

[redacted] recalled that about two hours after the explosion on Christmas night he had received a telephone call from MOORE's daughter, ANNIE, from Titusville telling him that her father's home had been bombed and that they had just taken her father to the Sanford Hospital.

[redacted] said he knew that MOORE, as Secretary of the Progressive Voters League had transmitted a resolution to Governor FULLER (WARREN vigorously protesting the appointment of Senator JOHN MATHEWS of Jacksonville to the Supreme Court bench in the State. [redacted] said that MATHEWS' appointment was severely criticized by MOORE because "MATHEWS is one who advocated 100% white supremacy" and who, while serving in the State Legislature, offered a bill to disfranchise the negroes. [redacted] believed that the letter criticizing the MATHEWS appointment was also signed by [redacted] of St. Petersburg and he remembers reading the letter in its entirety in either the Pittsburgh COURIER or the Tampa BULLETIN.

EHD:JMS
MM 44-270

[] recalled that during the November meeting of the NAACP in Daytona Beach, MOORE had come to his, [] office and in a more or less "bull session", MOORE had spoken of some of his past activities, among them, [] said, was mention of the fact that MOORE had been successful in securing the appointment of a negro deputy sheriff in Broward County. MOORE mentioned that [] had promised that he would appoint a negro deputy and that such a deputy was appointed sometime in 1951.

[] recalled that while MOORE was attending Bethune-Cookman College an incident occurred at a beer joint in the Tomoka River section, near Ormond Beach, when some colored boy had been cut up by a white man and [] recalled that MOORE had actively investigated that incident, and during the investigation had talked with [] in Ormond Beach, and also with [] at DeLand. [] said that this incident occurred several years ago.

[] said he knew of no information concerning MOORE's activities subsequent to his departure from Daytona Beach in November, 1951, and that he knew that most of the time MOORE traveled alone, but occasionally his wife accompanied him.

[] advised that he had represented the defendants in the rape case at Tavares during their first trial and that he believed "that all officials in Lake County held the NAACP in contempt."

[] recalled that MOORE had headed a mass meeting in Orlando one month after the rape case was precipitated in Groveland which was in July or August, 1949. [] recalled that MOORE was to meet THURGOOD MARSHAL in Orlando on November 9, 1951 in connection with a meeting held there on behalf of WALTER LEE IRVIN and SAMUEL SHEPHERD and that MARSHAL had wired MOORE to meet him there and MOORE had wired MARSHAL that he would be there. However, [] said that MOORE failed to show up at this meeting on November 9th and failed to notify MARSHAL that he was unable to come.

[] said that about three weeks ago [] NAACP Counsel from New York City had visited [] in Daytona Beach and told [] that the NAACP boys were "wondering if MOORE hadn't gotten cold feet" because he had promised to meet MARSHAL in Orlando and had failed to show.

With regard to the dissention in the ranks of the NAACP, [] said that the Birmingham and Tampa groups felt that MOORE was "not militant enough" and was "not able to stir the people" and that his NAACP work was lagging. He said that there was no personal animosity toward MOORE and that

EHD:JMS
MM 44-270

the dissention was "just a political situation within the NAACP."

[] suggested that [] a member of the NAACP who lives at Eatonville (near Orlando, Florida) be interviewed for information concerning MOORE as [] is supposed to have been very close to the victim.

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He also suggested the name of [] Orlando as one who might be able to furnish information.

EHD:JMS
MM 44-270

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent [redacted] on January 1, 1952:

BASIS: MOORE reportedly treated by [redacted], Titusville, Florida.

[redacted] wife of [redacted] advised she had known MOORE and his wife, for a number of years but had had no recent contacts with them. She said she saw MOORE at the commencement exercises at Bethune-Cookman College in Daytona Beach in June, 1951 but not to talk with and again saw MOORE at the NAACP convention at Daytona Beach in November, 1951 and again did not have any conversation with him.

She recalled that MOORE had been treated by her husband while he was enrolled at Bethune-Cookman College as a student but a search of the last three years records failed to disclose the specific date or dates which MOORE was seen by [redacted].

[redacted] was unavailable for interview and his wife advised that the [redacted] had actually had very, very little contact with MOORE and that she, by virtue of her civic duties was more familiar with MOORE's activities than her husband.

With regard to MOORE's recent activities, [redacted] said she was unable to be of much value because MOORE lived down the State.

She said that in conversation with other members of the colored civic groups in Daytona Beach, the opinion of this group was very strong that "some Russian sympathizers who wanted to make the U.S. look bad had murdered HARRY MOORE." She said that the civic groups thought that the killing of MOORE was of deep origin within the Russian sympathizers ranks and that they would "go to any means to make America look bad." She said that the Communist Party had been trying extremely hard, she knew, to infiltrate the NAACP but that as far as she knew, the NAACP had been successful in keeping them out.

She knew of no enemies or suspects which MOORE may have had.

WAB:JMS
MI 44-270

Information was furnished ASAC J. W. BURKE by Florida Governor's Office [redacted] to the effect that one [redacted] had appeared at the scene the day following instant bombing and stated he was representing an insurance company, the name of which he was not at liberty to disclose and had been requested to conduct an investigation regarding this matter; that it was in connection with a rather large insurance policy in the process of preparation by the company on the life of victim HARRY T. MOORE. [redacted] advised [redacted] however, according to [redacted] statement, that there had been no payments made on instant policy.

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Efforts to locate [redacted] at the scene or around Mims, Florida, resulted negatively, therefore on January 1, 1952 Mobile, by teletype, was requested to interview [redacted] in Pensacola for the purpose of ascertaining the name of the insurance company he represented.

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By teletype dated January 2, 1952 Mobile advised that [redacted]

OTHER Court Order

[redacted] stated that the insurance company is a figment of his imagination and does not exist, the pretext being used to gain entry into the case without making known his real purpose.

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[redacted] continued stating that he had no information, suspects or leads of value to the investigation but expressed pleasure that the FBI and Attorney General were interested in the case. He volunteered to report to the FBI any information received in the future.

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END: JMS
MM 44-270

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent []
[] on January 1, 1952:

BASIS: [] attended funeral of MOORE, January 1,
1952.

[] advised she had
known MOORE for a considerable period of time and had attended his funeral on
January 1, 1952. She said that she could furnish no information of value
concerning suspects, etc. Her husband, [] was not home at the time
of this interview.

EHD:JMS
ME 44-270

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent []
[] on January 1 and 2, 1952:

BASIS: [] of Daytona Beach, Fla. furnished copy of book "We Charge Genocide" distributed by Civil Rights Congress at church service for HARRY T. MOORE. [] also volunteered information concerning white man making inquiries in neighborhood of [] and attitude of colored people to questioning re bombing.

[] voluntarily contacted Special Agent [] on January 1, 1952 and furnished a copy of the book "We Charge Genocide" which he obtained from the members of the Civil Rights Congress who were distributing this book to persons attending the church services at the funeral of MOORE.

On January 2, 1952 [] voluntarily contacted Special Agent [] at Daytona Beach and said that in a conversation with [] on the afternoon of January 1, 1952 he had been told by her that some unknown white man, allegedly from Jacksonville, had been down in the neighborhood of the [] inquiring about somebody doing washing. The man was described as a short, bow-legged man and [] felt that [] should be reinterviewed for some information concerning this white man.

[] a member of the Daytona Beach NAACP, said that he knew that many members of the colored race were hesitant to furnish information to the FBI concerning this matter for fear of reprisal but he said that he was going to do everything within his power to impress upon the colored people that they could talk to the FBI freely without fear of future action and that he, [] felt that the FBI was doing an honest and sincere job in investigating the MOORE death. He said he had but high praise for the work of the FBI and intended to let his feelings become known to other members of the colored race.

TEM/CLP:msf

MM 44-270

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] on January 1, and 2, 1952.

BASIS: [redacted] while being interviewed on another matter on January 1, 1952, advised that on approximately December 18, or 19, he was driving a tractor on the old Dixie Highway and saw two men in a green pick-up truck parked in an orange grove in front of HARRY T. MOORE's home. The truck had been backed into the grove on the east side of the highway and was facing directly toward the MOORE home. [redacted] said that he identified one of the men in this truck as being the "[redacted] boy", son of [redacted]. He also observed [redacted] standing in [redacted] grove near where the green truck was parked.

[redacted] Mims, Florida, advised that he could not remember seeing the green pick-up truck parked in the Orange grove located in front of the MOORE house east of the old Dixie Highway. He explained that they had been working on the grove and that he had not paid any attention to what was going on there.

[redacted] of DUNN's Fruit Stand, Mims, Florida, advised that he had lived in and around Mims all of his life. He said that on about December 18, or 19 he had contacted [redacted] to see about purchasing some tangerines. He said that on one morning he met [redacted] in the orange grove located in front of MOORE's house on the east side of the old Dixie Highway. [redacted] advised that this was about 11:00 AM and that he got into [redacted] truck and they drove around the grove looking for some tangerines. [redacted] said that to the best of his recollection he had only met [redacted] on one morning. [redacted] advised that he had no information as to who might have bombed the MOORE residence.

[redacted], Texaco Dealer, Titusville, Florida, advised that he owned some orange groves near the residence of MOORE. He stated that he was not acquainted with MOORE and had never known until the bombing that MOORE had resided near his property. [redacted] recalled that shortly before Christmas he had met [redacted] in an orange grove near Mims. He explained that the purpose of this meeting was to sell [redacted] some tangerines.

MM 44-270

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He stated that [] had been parked in a green pick-up truck. The truck had been parked in a large grove located east of the old Dixie Highway near the MOORE's residence. [] said that to the best of his recollection he had met [] sometime in the morning but could not remember the exact time. He also advised that during the time he and [] were driving through the grove they had not seen any suspicious persons or activities in that vicinity. [] could not furnish any information as to who might have bombed the MOORE's residence.

TEM/CPA:msf

MM 44-270

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] on January 2, 1952.

BASIS: [redacted] advised on January 1, 1952, that he had heard rumors that the shorter man that inquired at the Mims Confectionery Store as to the residence of MOORE was the manager of the new truck stop in Mims, Florida.

[redacted] of the Spar Station #76, Mims, Florida, advised that he had been at that location for one year. He stated that prior to coming to Mims, Florida he had resided for about six months in Orlando, Florida. He stated further that on the night of the explosion he was working at the station and heard the noise. He said that at first he thought that the Blue Goose Packing House at Mims had blown up. At about midnight on December 25, 1951, [redacted] said that one of his employees, [redacted] reported for work and had told him that his cousin's house had been blown up. [redacted] stated that this was the first he heard of the explosion. [redacted] advised further that he did not know MOORE and did not know where MOORE lived. [redacted] denied going to the Mims Confectionery Store with another person inquiring for the residence of MOORE. He stated that to the best of his knowledge no one had ever asked him where MOORE lived.

[redacted] listed the following employees at the Spar Station:

[redacted] (his brother)
[redacted]

[redacted] was unable to furnish any information as to the identity of the persons that blew up the MOORE residence.

END: JMS
MI 44-270

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent [] and Assistant Special Agent in Charge W. W. BURKE on January 2, 1952:

BASIS: [] associate of MOORE's, reported that [] of the Mims Citrus Exchange had sometime ago made remarks concerning MOORE to the effect "he ought to have his neck broken" or some similar remark.

[] whose father [] owns a packing house at Mims, Florida, advised he had known MOORE for a period of 10-12 years and that he had heard of MOORE's activities with regard to his work in the NAACP and despite the fact MOORE had lived in this vicinity for 20 years or more, [] had had no contact with MOORE until the summer of 1950, date not recalled, when MOORE contacted [] and requested that he be furnished a list of all the colored employees employed by [] at the Packing House.

[] said he questioned MOORE as to the use to which he intended to make of this list of employees and when MOORE told him that he desired to use the names in connection with his NAACP work and his work in the Progressive Voters League, [] said that he told MOORE he could not give him such a list.

[] said that MOORE's contact with him was most agreeable and not unpleasant in any way, that they had no words at any time which could possibly indicate animosity on the part of either man.

[] said that he had not seen MOORE for almost one year and he had no information regarding any suspects, know of no known enemies and had never heard that any of the local people had made any threats against MOORE. [] concluded by saying that in view of the fact MOORE had lived in this area for a period of 20 years he did not believe that the job was local.

[] owner of a packing house and [] of the Mims Citrus Exchange, advised that he had actually only known of MOORE for a period of eight or nine years and that he had never had any personal contact with MOORE at any time. He advised he had heard during the past several years some of his colored employees, whose names he did not recall, speak of MOORE's activities among the negroes and [] said that he gathered from this hearsay information that MOORE "was agitating among the negroes."

[] said that he had never made any effort to contact MOORE with

EHD:JMS
MM 44-270

regard to his activities and had never had any disagreement with any of his employees concerning MOORE's activities.

[] admitted that he was a former member of the Texas Night Riders and also a former member of the KU KLUX KLAN but he said that many years ago he dropped out of the KKK "because it got too rotten."

[] said he knew of no KKK activity in Brevard County and had never heard of any within the area of Sanford, Florida. He said, however that he had read in the Florida papers concerning alleged KKK activity around Orlando, but said he knew none of the members of the Klan in that area and he felt that had there been any agitation on the part of the Klan concerning MOORE, particularly within Brevard County, that he would have been in a position to learn of such activity.

[] said that he did not believe it was a local job and he thinks that the bombing was "a professional idea" possibly engineered by the Communists or Communist sympathizers in an effort to make this country, and particularly the State of Florida, look bad in the eyes of the world.

[] said that he had been a resident of this area for 25 years and personally did not believe that any local individuals would resort to such tactics.

[] admitted that he had been contacted recently by an old colored man out of Orlando associated with some Good Neighbor organization and that [] had solicited a \$25.00 donation to further his, [] work in promoting good relations among the colored laborers in the citrus industry.

[] admitted that he may have made a remark to [] or some other person or persons regarding MOORE to the effect that "MOORE ought to have his butt kicked to get him straightened out." [] said that while he had made such a remark it was a remark that was made without any thought of causing any harm to come to MOORE and he said that if he had had any reason whatsoever to disagree with MOORE that he would have met him face to face and not in the cowardly manner in which MOORE was murdered.

[] said that he knew of no known enemies which MOORE may have had and had never heard that MOORE had received any threats of any kind.

FFM:msf

MM 44-270

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] on January 2, 1952.

BASIS: Reinterview with Mrs. HARRIETT MOORE, victim, to ascertain the exact movements of the victim HARRY T. MOORE during the week from December 19, through December 25, 1951, and also to determine whether the glass fragments obtained at the scene of the explosion and the heavy rubber washer which appeared to be of the type designed to hold a test tube were familiar to HARRIETT MOORE and whether she and her husband had anything of that type around the house.

Upon arrival at the Sanford Memorial Hospital, it was learned by the Agents that Mrs. MOORE had suffered a relapse at approximately 4:00 AM the above date. Accordingly, before interviewing Mrs. MOORE the Agents contacted [redacted] the family physician in Sanford.

[redacted] advised that he was called to the hospital at approximately 4:00 AM and determined that Mrs. MOORE's blood pressure had dropped approximately 50 per cent and her pulse was very weak. He said his diagnosis was that a blood clot had formed in her lungs and had found its way to a main artery or vein and was blocking the blood flow through her system. He said at the present time Mrs. MOORE had about a fifty fifty chance of surviving. If her system is able to absorb the shock of the blood clot her chances of survival will be good.

[redacted] advised that it would be perfectly alright to interview HARRIETT MOORE for a short period of time and he accompanied the Agents to the hospital and stood by while the interview was being conducted. In view of her condition the interview was limited to approximately 15 minutes.

Mrs. MOORE was shown the glass fragments and the heavy rubber washer and was quite positive that her husband had never had anything similar to a test tube around the house. She said she was quite familiar with what a test tube is as she had taken chemistry in college and to her knowledge she had never seen anything resembling a test tube.

MM 44-270

In this connection [] and [] and ANNIE ROSEALEA MOORE, the daughter, and Mrs. SIMMS, the mother, were all at the hospital and were shown the heavy rubber washer and pieces of glass which appeared to have possibly been part of a test tube. All of these relatives said that to the best of their knowledge the articles were definitely foreign to the MOORE home and that they had never seen around the house anything resembling a test tube.

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HARRIETT MOORE informed the Agents that they arrived in Mims from Lake Park at approximately 11:00 PM 12/18/51 and drove immediately to their home. A few minutes after arriving they both went to the Post Office in Mims to see if anybody was there and to obtain their mail and further to advise that their mail should be held for them rather than being forwarded to Lake Park. They were in Mims for a few minutes returning to their home where they retired for the night. Mrs. MOORE stated that as they returned from the Post Office they noticed a car parked on the Dixie Highway at the south end of the orange grove in front of their house. She stated she thought a boy and his girlfriend were seated in the car. She then recalled that this car had been in the same spot at the time they arrived at their home before going to the Post Office.

Concerning December 19, 1951, Mrs. MOORE stated that HARRY MOORE went into Mims to look for a man to help him harrow the north orange grove. After transacting his business he returned home and remained there for the rest of the day. That evening her daughter ANNIE ROSEALEA arrived in Mims. HARRIETT stated she went alone into town to meet ANNIE bringing her back to the home. Thereafter the 3 of them went into Titusville to try to get a newspaper and to mail some mail. She stated that during the time she went in to pick up ANNIE, HARRY stayed at home and worked.

HARRIETT Was unable to advise as to whom the mail was directed that was placed in the Post Office at Titusville.

Mrs. MOORE's recollection of activities on Thursday December 20, was very vague. She stated she did recall that HARRY went to the Post Office at one point during the day. She recommended that the details of this day's activities be obtained from ANNIE.

MM 44-270

Concerning their activities on Friday December 21, 1951, Mrs. MOORE stated that to the best of her recollection the entire family was home all day.

On Saturday December 22, HARRIETT stated that she and ANNIE went into Titusville to do some shopping. HARRY stayed home and was home the entire day and evening.

On Sunday December 23, Mrs. MOORE stated ANNIE took HARRY to [redacted] the St. James Missionary Baptist Church, which was the same church from which the funeral was held. She stated that ANNIE returned home after dropping HARRY off. After church was over ANNIE returned, picked up HARRY and returned him home. Mrs. MOORE stated she believes HARRY remained at home the rest of the day.

On Monday December 24, Mrs. MOORE recalled that the man HARRY had hired on December 19, appeared and did the harrowing of the north orange grove. HARRY did not aid him but was working around the grove banking new orange trees for the entire day. They stayed at home that evening.

On Tuesday December 25, 1951, Mrs. MOORE recalled that HARRY went to the Post Office at Mims during the early part of the morning. After he returned she and ANNIE went into Titusville to look for a newspaper. She recalled that they were unsuccessful because all the stores were closed. Thereafter they returned home remaining there until approximately 4:00 PM at which time they went to the [redacted] home for dinner.

Mrs. MOORE was questioned about HARRY's position as executive secretary in the NAACP. She stated that his salary was far behind and that the NAACP owed him approximately \$2600. She stated that someone else whose name she could not recall had offered to do his job on a percentage or commission basis. In this connection she stated that [redacted] of Tampa or [redacted] of the NAACP State Convention would be able to furnish the name of the individual who had volunteered to take HARRY's position over.

MM 44-270

Concerning the last convention of the NAACP held November 23, through 25, 1951, at Daytona Beach, Florida, Mrs. MOORE stated she assisted a [redacted] and that as a result she was unable to get into any of the meetings with the exception of the last meeting. She stated that there was no stenographic transcript of the meeting made and that there were only the minutes of the meeting made. Mrs. MOORE also mentioned a [redacted] (phonetic) of Childs Street, Leesburg, Florida was [redacted] of the Convention Meetings and would have these meetings.

[redacted] stated that he permitted HARRIETT MOORE to go to the funeral home in Sanford on New Years Day morning to view the body of HARRY T. MOORE. He said she was fast recovering up to that point and while he would not allow her to attend the funeral he said she was physically able and with sufficient strength to go to the funeral home. She returned immediately to the hospital and to bed. Her condition continued to improve throughout the day and the night until the clot blocked circulation early in the morning.

It should be noted that during the entire course of this interview Mrs. MOORE appeared to be in a very weakened condition and her answers were very vague.

CPA/TEM:msf

MM 44-270

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] on January 2, 1951.

BASIS: [redacted] advised that approximately 10 years ago the [redacted] was killed in an accident at the Mims Colored School. [redacted] said that [redacted] had at first held HARRY T. MOORE responsible for the child's death.

[redacted], Mims, Florida, advised that he has been living in Mims for about the last 12 years. He stated that approximately 10 years ago [redacted] ALICIA LEWIS was killed while playing baseball at the Mims Colored School. He said that one of the school boys had accidentally hit [redacted] in the head with a ball bat and that she died two days later. [redacted] advised that at first he had held HARRY T. MOORE responsible for the child's death because of the fact that MOORE had not realized the seriousness of the injury received by the girl. [redacted] said that MOORE did send [redacted] home that day but that she returned to school the following day and became ill and had to come home. He said she died on that day. [redacted] stated further that he has since learned that MOORE had not thought the injury serious received by [redacted] and that he no longer held MOORE responsible for [redacted] death. [redacted] stated that he had no personal animosity toward MOORE and that he considered him to be an outstanding colored citizen of Mims.

[redacted] stated he did not have any information as to the identity of the persons that were responsible for the bombing of the MOORE home.

RTN:msf

MM 44-270

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] on January 2, 1952.

BASIS: [redacted] Melbourne, Florida, had advised when interviewed that one [redacted] was the person who did the actual detonating of explosives in clearing the Sebastian Inlet.

[redacted] of Sebastian, Florida, advised that he was the person who did the majority of the blasting to clear Coral deposits from the Sebastian Inlet thereby allowing small boat traffic to pass from the river in the water way to the sea. [redacted] advised that he had been trained in the use of high explosives while being a member of the U. S. Army Engineers, WWII. He advised that at the time he had used all types of high explosives except nitroglycerin. [redacted] stated that in 1946 he had discovered that various Navy Commando Teams had been training in the area around Sebastian Inlet and that they were practicing demolitions in the area. [redacted] stated that these Naval teams had received permission from the county area to maneuver around the Sebastian Inlet and it was their intention to try to open the inlet as part of their training, however, they were not successful, according to [redacted]. After the Naval Teams had left the area considerable amounts of TNT and Composition C were left buried in the sand and in the water and many explosive charges buried in the coral rock beneath the surface of the water had failed to detonate.

Upon [redacted] return from service he had been contacted by one [redacted] a prominent citizen of Sebastian, Florida, who asked him to assist in clearing the inlet. [redacted] stated that they hired a dredge at first to see if they could clear the water way by dredging. It was at this time that they turned up considerable amounts of the explosives which were abandoned by the military teams. When the dredging operation failed to clear the inlet [redacted] began blasting with the recovered explosives. He advised that he failed to properly clear the inlet with the explosives available and it was about this time that one ARTHUR COUTCH, who is now deceased, arranged through a United States Senator to get hold of some surplus explosives from the Government. [redacted] stated he did not know the details of obtaining these explosives

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from the Government, however, in 1947 a car load of Mark I TNT was delivered to the Sebastian Inlet Commission. It was his, [redacted] understanding that the explosives had been properly stored and kept under watch for 24 hours. In a shack near the Sebastian Inlet, [redacted] had these explosives stored and a watchman was hired to protect the area.

[redacted] stated that he himself did the majority of blasting of the inlet with the Government acquired explosives. One [redacted] had helped him on one or two occasions. [redacted] was an ex-service man who had a little training in dynamiting, but [redacted] stated it was he himself who did the majority of the blasting. He advised that the Government's shipment of explosives contained TNT only and that there was no composition C included in it.

[redacted] advised that the last of the Government explosives were used approximately two years ago or sometime in 1949. He said that the explosives obtained from the Government were not enough to complete the job so [redacted] obtained two boxes of dynamite from Ft. Pierce. One box of this dynamite was used in blasting the inlet, but the opportunity to use the second case did not arise. [redacted] stated that the tides began to run heavy and as a result their blasting operations were cancelled until such time when they could get into the ledges of the inlet to complete their blasting. [redacted] stated that he still had that box of dynamite stored in his shed and that no one but [redacted] and himself knew that that dynamite existed. In addition to the dynamite [redacted] advised that he had about 100 feet of detonating cord which he had found in the sands of the Sebastian Inlet. He used this cord to prime detonation. [redacted] stated that he would assist in any way by advising the interviewing Agents on explosives and the result of explosion.

[redacted] went on to say that he was born and reared in the Brevard County area of Florida and he referred to himself as a Florida cracker who held no animosity towards the Negroes. He stated he did not know any HARRY T. MOORE or anyone else in the Mims area of Florida, but did advise that it was common knowledge that the colored people in and around Titusville, Florida were of the highest type and well regarded by the white citizens. [redacted] said that his present occupation was that of a commercial fisherman. He had not done any blasting since the last time on the Sebastian Inlet. He went on to say that no one had approached him other than the interviewing Agents inquiring as to the methods of detonating explosives. He had no idea who could have perpetrated the

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bombing which had resulted in HARRY T. MOORE's death.

[] Sebastian, Florida, advised he was presently a member of the Sebastian Inlet Commission and that he had worked along with the other members of the Commission in Brevard County in an attempt to open the inlet for small boat traffic. [] stated that the initial blasting of the inlet was done by explosives that were found in and around the area and that these explosives were abandoned by Naval Commando Teams who were training in the area during the war years. [] stated that the Commission had approved their request to practice detonations in the inlet in hopes that the various blasts would open the inlet for them.

[] stated that after the war the Commission obtained a dredge in an attempt to clear the inlet and as the dredge was working it turned up a considerable amount of explosives, some of which were TNT in black form and the other was "C-2". He stated that [] had done all the blasting of the inlet with the recovered explosives and that later on one ARTHUR COUCH had arranged through Senator PEPPER to procure surplus explosives from the Government to continue their blasting operations. When the shipment of Government explosives arrived, [] stated that [] again started blasting the inlet in an attempt to open it and that one [] had helped him on occasions.

[] stated that the last blasting of the inlet took place in 1949 and at that time the last of the Government procured explosives were used and that he personally purchased two cases of dynamite to finish the job, however, only one of the cases was used and the other case was in the possession of []. He stated that they could not continue blasting because of high and rough water and that they intended to continue as soon as the water subsided. [] went on to say that to this date explosives can be found in the waters of the Sebastian Inlet and these explosives were some that the Naval Commando Teams had abandoned, however, it was his opinion that the explosives were water logged and no longer effective.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] on January 2, 1952,

BASIS: HARRIETT MOORE had advised Assistant Special Agent in Charge, W. W. BURKE, Jr., and Special Agent [redacted] that just after the 1950 elections HARRY and herself had received word from [redacted] not to return to Mims over the weekend as "some crackers were out to get HARRY". Mrs. MOORE said that [redacted] had called from Orlando.

[redacted] was reinterviewed on January 2, 1952, at which time he advised that about a year ago he had called [redacted] to get word to [redacted] to the effect that they should not come to Mims that weekend because someone was out to get him. In explanation [redacted] said that he did not recall saying "some crackers were out to get HARRY", but he had heard through either [redacted] or [redacted] that a Mr. FORTENBERRY who was a candidate running for re-election for the office of County Commissioner and who was defeated in the 1950 elections or some of FORTENBERRY's friends were out to get HARRY T. MOORE. [redacted] explained that it was only hearsay as far as he was concerned and that he did not recall who told him that FORTENBERRY or some of his friends were after HARRY. He said he had heard from one of these individuals that FORTENBERRY held HARRY T. MOORE responsible for his defeat for County Commissioner in the 1950 elections. [redacted] was afraid to make the phone call from Mims or Titusville because he felt the phone might be intercepted and therefore drove to Orlando, Florida and made the call to his cousin from a pay station. The only way he could reach HARRY T. MOORE by phone was through [redacted]

[redacted] advised that prior to the 1950 election there was a public meeting on Merritts Island which is across the river from Cocoa. The meeting was attended by both white and colored people. The meeting was a political meeting where many candidates running for election spoke. [redacted] did not attend the meeting himself, but he heard that the meeting was held at a church. He heard that the meeting was well attended and that there was not enough room inside for all the people and the colored people

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were forced to stay on the outside. He said that one [redacted] who is a County Road Patrolman came to the church and tried to disperse the colored people telling them to vote for Mr. FORTENBERRY as he was the man the colored people needed in office. [redacted] said that he believed [redacted] in Cocoa had attended the meeting and would be able to furnish more details concerning this political rally.

WFB:JLS
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By teletype dated January 2, 1952, upon previous request made by Miami, the Bureau granted authority for New York to contact NAACP officials in New York City for the purpose of reviewing the personnel file of HARRY T. MOORE. The Bureau, in the same teletype, instructed New York to effect arrangements for extremely close liaison with NAACP officials in order to promptly obtain any desired information and to immediately receive any information of interest or value to the Bureau in this and related cases.

By teletype dated January 3, 1952 New York advised that it was determined at the NAACP that there was no personnel file maintained there on HARRY MOORE and that any such record would be at the local NAACP office in Brevard County, Florida. Samples of MOORE's correspondence including copies of letters to the governor of Florida, were obtained and are being furnished the Miami office.

New York advised that liaison was set up through [redacted] at NAACP headquarters for prompt reporting to the New York FBI office any tips or information coming to their attention.

New York advised further that [redacted] of the Southern Region, whose office is located 729 Masonic Temple, 1630 4th Avenue, North, Birmingham, Alabama, was interviewed at the NAACP headquarters at which time she advised she last saw HARRY MOORE at Daytona Beach conference November 23 through 25, 1951. She stated she knew of no one who threatened MOORE and MOORE at no time mentioned the name of anyone to her who might have threatened him. She explained that all workers in the NAACP receive threats from time to time, usually of an anonymous nature and that as a rule no attention was paid to such threats.

She stated she did not know MOORE's recent itinerary but that he might have submitted a report to her covering his activities prior to his death. If such a report was submitted it would be in her Birmingham office.

She was unable to offer any information of value in instant investigation and advances her opinion that there is a connection between his death and his activities in the Groveland, Florida, case.

Birmingham has been requested to contact [redacted] after January 9, 1952 for any additional information she may have in her files. It is being noted she indicated she would not be at her Birmingham address until after that date.

FFM:msf

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] on January 2, 1952.

BASIS: [redacted] of the Naval Auxiliary Air Station at Sanford, Florida was contacted to ascertain whether any possibility existed that some high explosive may have found its way from the Naval Air Station into unauthorized hands ultimately causing the death of HARRY T. MOORE.

[redacted] advised that his [redacted] a [redacted] was not at the station at the time and it was his own personal opinion that the station contained no high explosives of any sort, however, he would contact [redacted] and subsequently advise whether any high explosives were stored at the station. He said he did know that they had some rocket propellant powder and some shot gun and small armed shells on the station, but it was doubtful if any of that could be used to make a high explosive. He said that no civilians working at the station have any access whatsoever to the powder magazines.

On January 3, 1952, [redacted] telephonically contacted Special Agent [redacted] at Mims, Florida and advised that he had been in touch with his [redacted] who confirmed the [redacted] opinion that only shotgun shells and small arm ammunition together with some rocket propellant powder were stored at the station. He stated that all their small arm ammunition and rocket propellant powder was accounted for and none of their supplies in storage had been disturbed.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] on January 2, 1952:

ASIS: [redacted] who lives approximately one-quarter mile southwest of the HARRY T. MOORE residence, was interviewed to ascertain more in detail his activities on December 25, 1951.

[redacted] advised that on Christmas day he stayed at home the entire time, during the day several visitors called at the house to see their children. At about 10:30 in the morning, [redacted] also known as [redacted] who is a first cousin of [redacted] drove over from Mt. Dora or Eustis, Florida with a girl friend and the girl friend's three children. [redacted] said [redacted] stayed until about 11 o'clock in the morning when he, his girl friend and three children, departed for Birch's Fish Camp located south of New Smyrna.

Also visiting him on that day was [redacted] who is in the Marine Corps, presently stationed at Camp Le Jeune, North Carolina. [redacted] is an uncle of [redacted] and he was visiting in Mims on a 72 hour pass. While here he stayed most of the time at [redacted] house.

Also during the day visiting [redacted] home were [redacted] and her daughter, [redacted] who reside on the Old Dixie south of the [redacted] road.

Also visiting [redacted] on Christmas day was [redacted] brother of [redacted] resides just outside of Mt. Dora, Florida. [redacted] advised they came over in the morning and he did not recall at what time they returned to Mt. Dora. [redacted] and his wife and two children visited with him and [redacted] said that [redacted] was employed at the Minute Maid Frozen Orange Juice plant at Zellwood, which is located near PLmouth, Florida.

During Christmas day another uncle of [redacted] named [redacted] (names spelled different than [redacted] family) from La Grange, Florida, visited for a short time.

He stated that from about 9:30 in the evening he and his wife were alone and they had candy and pecans until approximately 10 P.M. when they retired. [redacted] said he went to sleep immediately and he was awakened by a loud explosion. He said he immediately sat up in bed and he and his wife asked each other what the explosion could possibly have been.

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[] advised that approximately three or four months previous to the MOORE explosion they were awakened at about the same time of night hearing another very loud explosion. He said the first explosion sounded like it was a large dynamite explosion and the explosion at the MOORE residence sounded the same way to him. He glanced out the window and noted that his brother was outside the house. He said he called to his brother and asked him what the explosion was, to which his brother replied that he didn't know but he heard someone calling for help. [] said he made the statement to his brother "Well let's go see what it is then."

He immediately got up, dressed and went out at which time his brother reiterated that he had heard someone hollering. His brother said it sounded like the explosion and the voices came from toward Mims, which is located to the northeast from the [] boys' homes.

He and [] got into his, [] car and drove to the Old Dixie, turning north going to the Busy Bee intersection. He said as they passed the grove to the east of MOORE's house, and at this point the Old Dixie is approximately 115-120 yards to the east of the MOORE residence, where they saw the lights were on in the MOORE residence and an automobile was in front of the house with its headlights on, further illuminating the house.

[] said at this point they did not give any thought that the explosion might have come from MOORE's house and instead of stopping, they continued to the Busy Bee corner. At this point they stopped their car, turned off the motor and [] got out to hear if they could hear any further yelling or noise. Everything seemed quiet and they proceeded from this point to Duffy's Service Station at Mims. Several people were about the stand and they merely inquired of the people standing around if they had heard an explosion to which one unknown man replied "Yes, we heard the explosion, we're waiting for the debris to fall."

At this point [] said he made a U turn and drove south on U. S. 1 to a point just south of Widden's Hill and turned west on the sand road. He said here he mentioned to his brother about the lights being on at MOORE's house and suggested that they go north again on the Old Dixie.

After turning north on the Old Dixie they saw [] near his home which is on the Old Dixie south of the MOORE's residence and [] advised that his wife, [] had walked over to [] house to see what was wrong. [] told them he was going over in that direction if he could get his car started. [] also advised the

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[] boys he had heard the explosion. They invited [] to go with them and the three of them proceeded north on the Old Dixie, turning left on the [] road. As they drove closer to the MOORE house they noted that the porch light was on and thereafter they turned right on the dirt road which passes immediately in front of the MOORE's residence. He said as soon as they had a clear view of the MOORE's house they knew that something was wrong.

He said when he, his brother and [] arrived there was only one person at the MOORE residence and that was a negro, whose name he could not recall, but who works for the SIPRIANO Cleaners in Titusville. He said this negro was not at the scene of the explosion and was driving his 1967 Chevrolet business coupe which is painted a dirty green color.

At this point [] said he went up on the porch and looked in to see if he could see any people and [] suggested he go in and call the Sheriff. Immediately [] left in [] car and drove to Mims Truck Stop where he asked a [] to call the Sheriff and advise him of the location of the explosion.

During this time [] stayed with [] and [] looked around the house with a flashlight.

[] advised that the aforementioned negro who was at the scene when he arrived, told them that [] had already been to the house and had taken HARRY MOORE and his wife out and they had all gone to the hospital.

He said a car drove to the scene with [] and several other negroes in the car and [] asked [] if [] had arrived yet. [] answered in the negative and [] got back into the car and they all drove away. Approximately five minutes after [] left, [] of Brevard County, arrived.

He said that within several minutes many negroes arrived at the scene.

[] went into the house with [] and a few minutes later [] came out to his car and radioed to inquire if anyone had been brought to the Doctor's office at Titusville. [] said the man at the other end of the radio told [] that he did not know about the Doctor's office but that someone was at the jail who was bleeding at the ears and [] heard [] tell the jailor to get a Doctor for him.

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[] advised he again went into the house to return a few minutes later with the thought that he wanted to go home and get his flashlight. He, [] and [] again got into his car and on the way to his home they dropped [] off. Just after they turned in the Hutcheson road [] pulled in behind them and [] stopped his car and went back and told [] where the explosion was located.

[] advised that while he was home he called his [] of the Correct Craft Boat Building Company at Titusville, to advise him of the explosion and of the fact that he, [] might not be in for work the following day. He said that [] advised him on the phone that he thought he would come down to view the explosion but he, [] wondered how [] telephone call to him would tie in with his coming to the scene of the explosion.

He stated he and [] drove back to the scene of the explosion and when he arrived there were many people there, some white and a great number of negroes. He said that when he returned many people were in the house, including [] and [] He heard [] say he was looking for HARRY MOORE's briefcase. He said he heard someone speak up and say "also his billfold".

[] said he was in the room looking for the briefcase and with him was [] He and [] together turned the mattresses looking for the billfold.

[] advised he was quite familiar with dynamite and that upon his arrival at the scene he could detect no odor of dynamite whatsoever. [] advised he stayed around the scene of the explosion for the balance of the night mingling with the crowd.

[] advised he has not seen HARRY T. MOORE for about three years and although he spoke to him, to his recollection, he has never had a conversation with HARRY MOORE in his entire life.

Concerning a motive for the explosion, [] said he had heard a rumor that HARRY MOORE had written a letter to Governor WARREN about the Groveland case and then later wrote to the Governor about the McCALL case. He said he had understood that MOORE's letter to Governor WARREN protested the killing of SILPPARD and the shooting of IRVIN.

When questioned as to why they did not go to either the [] or the MOORE's home immediately, particularly after [] heard someone

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telling for help, [] explained that the previous explosion that he had mentioned was a false alarm and he, [] believes this was probably another one of those "false alarm explosions". He said on the occasion of the explosion which occurred three or four months previous to the MOORE explosion, that he was similarly in bed and asleep. He was awakened and got up, dressed and drove to Mims where he stopped at the warehouse on Route 46, there he talked to an R C Cola delivery boy whom he knows only by the name of [].

He said he inquired of [] as to whether he had heard any noise of explosion to which [] answered in the negative. He said he rode around Mims not inquiring of anyone else concerning the explosion, then he went south of Mims on U.S. 41 to Nevin's road, turning west to the Old Dixie and at this point went south to [] residence.

He said [] and her daughter, [] were awake and [] brother, [] was on the porch. He said all these persons said they had heard the explosion. [] advised [] son was presently in Bartow, Florida. [] explained that [] said he "thought the explosion sounded like it was up in the air." [] said he left the [] residence and went back to Mims where he again did not talk to anyone concerning the explosion he heard.

He said he returned home by way of his father's residence, where he stopped and asked his father if he had used any dynamite that night. He said his father stores a small supply of dynamite under a tree and that his father purchases his dynamite from Pritchard's Hardware Store in Titusville, Florida.

[] advised he does not remember who else he talked to on the occasion of the first explosion; who had heard the explosion but he explained "the first explosion sounded just like the explosion over at Moore's house."

[] advised that he is 32 years of age and is presently employed at the Correct Craft Boat Yard in Titusville. He said he was in the Navy during World War II and was stationed at Vero Beach where he was in the Fire Department and on the Crash Crew for approximately 25 months. His USN is [] and he was in the Navy from December 22, 1943 to January 19, 1946.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] on January 2, 1952, at Stanford, Florida.

BASIS: This investigation was conducted to determine from ANNIE ROSALEA MOORE, daughter of the victims whether or not she personally had had any trouble with any individuals who in turn might have been responsible for the bombing.

Concerning the basis of this investigation, ANNIE stated that she has had two or three boyfriends whom she is no longer seeing. She stated that she did not break off from any of them, but rather they broke off from her. She stated that she has never had any boyfriends around Mims.

She furnished the following names as being those boyfriends who had broken off from her:

[redacted] - ANNIE stated [redacted] while she was attending school at Daytona Beach. She stated she believes [redacted] has since left school and returned to some unknown point in California.

[redacted] - She stated she knew [redacted] at school and that he lived in Ocala. She stated she believes he is teaching school at Sarasota at the present time.

[redacted] - ANNIE stated [redacted] home was in Tampa, Florida but that he is teaching somewhere in the vicinity of Miami at the present time.

In addition ANNIE stated that she has never had any trouble with any of her girlfriends either in or around Mims or elsewhere.

Concerning activities of her family from the time of her arrival at Mims to December 25, 1951, ANNIE substantially substantiated the story told by her mother as previously reported in the report and furnished the same information she furnished interviewing Agents on December 31, 1951, reported herein.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] on January 2, 1952.

BASIS: To determine what activity if any the Ku Klux Klan is engaged in, in and around Sanford, Florida.

[redacted] of the All Souls Catholic Church, 800 Oak Avenue, Sanford was contacted. [redacted] stated he has been in Sanford for a period slightly more than one year. During this time through his own personal observation and by talking with the various members of his parish he has been unable to ascertain any Klan activity in or around Sanford. [redacted] stated that the relationship between the white and colored people is close to ideal in Sanford. He pointed out that the white people insisted that the colored residents be included in all civic functions of the city and further pointed out that there exists little or no discrimination in the utilizing of the various business facilities in Sanford against the colored people. [redacted] stated that he was unable to furnish the names of any Klan members in or around Sanford adding that he would be only too happy to furnish this information if it were available to him.

[redacted] of the Episcopal Holy Cross Church, 400 Magnolia Avenue, Sanford stated he has been in Sanford since 1948 and that during this time no Klan activity has been brought to his attention either through his personal observation or through his talks with members of his congregation. [redacted] remarks concerning the relationship between the white and colored people in Sanford were almost identical to those of [redacted]

Both [redacted] and [redacted] stated they were sure there had been no Klan activity in the Sanford area, because had there been any same would have been called to their attention by members of their congregation

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On January 3, 1952 [redacted] Titusville, Florida, furnished to ASAC W. W. BURKE a letter addressed to "Any Drug Store, Mayor, Titusville, Florida" bearing a return address Room 574 Prince George Hotel, New York City. Instant letter requested that a picture of the courthouse at Titusville, Florida be furnished the writer, whose signature appeared to be [redacted]

In view of the closeness of Titusville to Hins, Florida, New York was requested by teletype on January 4, 1952 to identify the occupant of room 574 Prince George Hotel and to determine why this individual was requesting a picture of the courthouse at Titusville.

By teletype dated January 4, 1952 New York advised that [redacted] [redacted] is an [redacted] with HILL-THOMPSON Company, 70 Wall Street, New York City and that his hobby is collecting pictures of County Courthouses.

WJB:msf

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] on January 3, 1952.

BASIS: The following interviews were conducted for the purpose of ascertaining possible travel and activities of victim HARRY T. MOORE during the period between about November 26, and December 16, 1951. Also to determine if possible whether or not HARRY T. MOORE carried insurance.

[redacted]
of the Afro-American Insurance Company 503 Rosomary, advised he had been a close friend of the victims for several years and that he had attended the same college as HARRY T. MOORE.

[redacted] stated that he knows that HARRY MOORE was in West Palm Beach, Florida on November 26, 1951, and on December 10 and 13, 1951. On each of these nights there was a meeting at which both MOORE and [redacted] were in attendance. The November 26, 1951 meeting was for the purpose of collecting funds for the defense of the two colored boys in the Groveland Case. The December 10, 1951, meeting was a meeting of the Progressive Voters League and the December 13, 1951 meeting was a meeting of the NAACP. [redacted] was not sure that MOORE was in West Palm Beach between these dates. He said MOORE traveled quite extensively over the state in connection with his NAACP work.

[redacted] advised that MOORE had told him in the past that he had assisted the present political office holders in Mims, Florida and the opposition had been unfriendly toward him due to his political assistance. [redacted] further advised that during the SMATHERS - PEPPER campaigns and election, the Progressive Voters League of Florida, of which MOORE was an officer had supported PEPPER. At this time one [redacted] was [redacted] of the Progressive Voters League in Florida and [redacted] supported SMATHERS. [redacted] was then expelled from the Progressive Voters League for having voted against instructions of the League. [redacted] started the Florida State Voters League and MOORE during the Progressive Voters League meeting in West Palm Beach on December 10, 1951, advised the group to stay away from [redacted] organization and continue with the Progressive Voters League.

[redacted] address according to a letterhead of the Florida State Voters League is 1135 Pierce Street, Clearwater, Florida.

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The letterhead of the Florida State Voters League was furnished the Agents by [] and [] stated in connection therewith that his, [] name appeared thereon, though he had never been consulted by [] concerning the use of his name.

[] stated that HARRY T. MOORE had never mentioned any threats having been made toward him and that MOORE did not generally discuss his personal life with outsiders. [] did state that [] had mentioned an incident concerning the fact that MOORE seemed concerned for his well being.

[] who has been previously interviewed by Agents advised that HARRY T. MOORE was in West Palm Beach, Florida on December 18, 1951, and stopped in his drug store. MOORE advised [] at the time of this particular contact that he was going to attend a meeting of the National Executive Committee of the NAACP but did not mention the location of this meeting. According to [] MOORE then told him that he planned to return to Mims, Florida for Christmas. [] stated that it was his opinion that the NAACP meeting was in New York but he possessed no direct knowledge of this opinion.

[] stated that in September or October, 1951, he had received some mail for MOORE and had then decided to deliver this mail to MOORE's place in Riviera Beach, Florida. He advised he arrived at MOORE's place at about midnight and had knocked on the door to the apartment and waited 4 or 5 minutes. After this wait he had called out for MOORE and MOORE immediately opened the door and told [] he wanted to make sure it was not the wrong party, or that it was the right party. [] stated this was the first indication that MOORE was worried about his well being.

[] advised he had visited HARRIETT MOORE while she was in the hospital after the incident but she would not tell him anything about HARRY T. MOORE's possible enemies.

WWB:msf

MM 44-270

AT WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

BASIS: Following investigation is conducted in an attempt to locate a bank account, safty deposit box and possibly a will executed by victim HARRY T. MOORE.

[redacted] Florida Bank and Trust Company, Olive and First Streets, West Palm Beach, Florida, advised Special Agent [redacted] on January 3, 1952, to the effect that there was no checking account, savings account, or safe deposit box maintained in this bank by either of the victims,

[redacted] First National Bank of Palm Beach, Palm Beach, Florida, advised Special Agent [redacted] that the victims had no checking, savings or safe deposit box in either the First National Bank of Palm Beach or the Riviera Beach Bank, Riviera Beach, Florida.

[redacted] Atlantic National Bank, West Palm Beach, Florida, advised Special Agent [redacted] on January 3, 1952, that there was no record of a checking account or safe deposit box for the victims in that bank. He added there does exist a savings account in the name of HARRY T. MOORE, Box 685, Lake Park, Florida. The balance in this account is \$2.35. The last entry was on March 15, 1951, and there is a withdrawal of \$50. The records reflect that the entry preceding the above mentioned entry was a \$50 deposit on January 2, 1951. This account was opened in 1948 and has not been very active.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] on January 4, 1952, at West Palm Beach. Upon the death of victim HARRIETT MOORE on the afternoon of January 3, 1952, [redacted] contacted ASAC W. W. BURKE to advise that he was driving the daughters of victims to the Riviera Apartments and if the FBI still wanted to search the effects of victims at the Riviera Apartments such search would be permitted and if Agents would meet them at the apartment they would enter simultaneously.

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Above mentioned Agents met [redacted] and the daughters of victims, [redacted] and ANNIE ROSALEA MOORE, at which time a waiver of search was signed by ANNIE R. MOORE and [redacted]

A search disclosed considerable correspondence, newspaper clippings, and copies of letters which were all taken by searching Agents with the permission of the victims' family. These various papers were processed for the purpose of ascertaining if possible any information that would enlighten such as a possible threatening letter or communications which would clarify the movements and activities of victim HARRY T. MOORE from about November 27, to December 16, 1951.

[redacted] and the daughter of victims ANNIE R. MOORE requested that any papers or documents referring to insurance or a will of the victims be forwarded to [redacted]. It was agreeable with them that any other material may be destroyed after its usefulness had been served. They likewise stated that any receipts for the NAACP may also be destroyed.

CPA: JMS
ME 44-270

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted]
[redacted] and [redacted] on January 3, 1952:

BASIS: [redacted], employee of the Spar Service Station, Mims, Florida, was interviewed to determine if any persons had inquired of him the whereabouts of the MOORE home prior to the bombing of that home. [redacted] was also questioned as to any information he might have concerning the bombing.

[redacted], Spar Service Station, Mims, Florida, advised that he is the [redacted] working from 4 in the afternoon until 12 midnight. He stated that on the night of December 25, 1951 he was not at work as it was his night off. He stated at the time of the explosion he was at his home asleep and that he did not hear the explosion. He stated further that he knew nothing about it until the following morning. [redacted] home is approximately two miles north of Mims, Florida on U.S. #1.

[redacted] also advised that no persons had ever stopped at the Spar Service Station and asked about MOORE. [redacted] said he know only that MOORE had a home in Mims and that he did not know MOORE was there during the Christmas holidays. [redacted] was unable to furnish any suspects or give any information as to who might have bombed the MOORE residence.

TEM: JMS
MM 44-270

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted]
[redacted] and [redacted] on January 3, 1952:

BASIS: Persons residing in vicinity of MOORE residence interviewed for any information they may have regarding bombing MOORE residence.

The following persons residing in the vicinity of the MOORE residence were interviewed for any information they might have as to the bombing of the MOORE residence, the persons responsible and any information regarding the activities of MOORE which would be of assistance in determining the identity of the persons responsible for the bombing. Each of the persons interviewed stated he did not have any information concerning the identity of the persons responsible for it or any information regarding the activities of victim MOORE. They also stated they observed no suspicious persons or automobiles in the vicinity of the MOORE residence:

[redacted] - advised she, her husband [redacted] and their son [redacted] 13, left Mims, Florida, December 22, 1951 for a visit in Green Cove Springs, Florida and Washington, Georgia.

[redacted] - was asleep in chair at time of explosion, looked out back door, believed explosion to be gas tank, did not leave residence, retired that night, learned of explosion following day.

[redacted] - thought it was her gas tanks in the back of her house, examined tanks, found them intact, retired and learned of explosion next morning.

[redacted] - was at movie theatre in Titusville and knew nothing of explosion until the following day.

[redacted] - at home asleep, was not awakened, learned of explosion from newspapers following day. Acquainted with MOORE family but has not seen them for several years.

[redacted] - asleep, awakened by explosion, believed it to be a car wreck, looked out bedroom window, retired, learned next day of explosion from paper and neighbors. Not acquainted with MOORES.

TEM: JIS
MM 44-270

[redacted] - both asleep and awakened by explosion, he got up, looked out back door, saw nothing suspicious or unusual, returned to bed, learned of explosion following day.

[redacted] - had retired, awakened by explosion, got up and looked out back door, saw nothing suspicious, believed explosion possibly caused at that time by activity at Cocoa Missile Base, returned to bed, learned of explosion following day from newspaper and relatives.

[redacted] advised they had retired, she stated she had not fallen asleep but he had. They were awakened by the explosion and [redacted] jumped up and went out on the front porch, looked around and did not see anything suspicious, he returned to bed. Upon returning to bed [redacted] told him she heard someone hollering for help.

He then got up and went to the back porch. At that time he heard someone calling out for help and mentioning what sounded to him to be names of persons being called for assistance. He stated the voice sounded like that of a woman. He also advised he could not understand the names being called although he could distinctly understand the word "Help".

[redacted] then returned to the bedroom, dressed and got into his automobile and drove from his home to Mims, seeing no excitement in Mims or anything unusual there he went south on Old Dixie Highway as far as the dirt road that leads into the home of his two sons. At the time he passed the MOORE residence he noticed automobile headlights in front of the house.

He turned around at this intersection then proceeded north on Old Dixie Highway. He also stated that about that time two automobiles came out of the [redacted] road, which leads to the MOORE residence, and passed him at a high rate of speed with the horns blowing. They went in the direction of Mims, Florida and he attempted to follow them. He said they were going so fast he soon lost them and that the horns stopped blowing. [redacted] said he then returned to his residence and retired. He advised he learned of the bombing of the MOORE residence the following day.

[redacted] stated that during October, 1951 he purchased 25 sticks of dynamite from [redacted] Hardware in Titusville, Florida to blast out tussocks which were hindering the flow of water through a bridge on the [redacted] property. He said that he used the 25 sticks himself, none of it was stolen, given away or otherwise disposed of.

TEM: JMS
MM 44-270

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b7c

He further advised that he has been acquainted with the MOORE family for many years, having also been acquainted with their grandparents who resided in the area. He stated that it is his understanding that MOORE has been away from Mims for sometime, occasionally returning to his residence for short period of time.

He advised he does not have any information regarding MOORE's activities nor does he have any information as to the identity of the persons responsible for the bombing of the MOORE residence. He explained that although MOORE resided near him he very seldom had contact with MOORE or members of his family inasmuch as both families were engaged in their respective businesses and family activities. He also advised he has not seen any strangers or suspicious activity in the area at any time preceding the bombing of the MOORE residence nor has he heard of any threats or statements made by anyone indicating they intended any harm to MOORE or his family. He said that insofar as he knows MOORE was well regarded in the community as a law abiding citizen and respected by both the colored and the whites.

He advised approximately two years ago his son, [redacted] operated a Gulf Service Station in Mims, Florida and MOORE frequently brought his automobile there for servicing. He said that [redacted] considered MOORE a very good customer inasmuch as he generally brought his automobile there and also inasmuch as he was very prompt in his payments.

During the interview [redacted] stated that [redacted] a colored woman of Mims, Florida, is often hired by the [redacted] family to do washing and work around the [redacted] household. She stated she recalls that subsequent to the bombing of the MOORE residence [redacted] stated in regard to the bombing "it didn't have to be white people." [redacted] stated she could not elaborate on this statement and inasmuch as she recalled, it was expressed as an opinion by [redacted]

She also advised [redacted] has remarried and is residing at Mims, Florida with her new husband whom [redacted] knows only by the name of [redacted]

[redacted] stated during the interview that they were very much surprised at the bombing of the MOORE residence inasmuch as the colored and white people in Mims, Florida have gotten along well for many years. [redacted] stated he does not know of any Ku Klux Klan activity in Mims, Florida or anywhere else in Florida.

TEM: JMS
44-270

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents []
[] and [] on January 3, 1952:

BASIS: [] stated during interview that her colored servant, [] stated on one occasion that "it didn't have to be white people" in connection with the bombing of the MOORE home.

[] was located in Mims, Florida, where she is presently residing with her husband, []. She said that she and [] were at their home asleep on the night of the bombing and were not awakened. Both she and [] stated they learned of the bombing the next day from persons in Mims, Florida.

[] emphatically denied she had ever made a statement to the effect the bombing "didn't have to be white people." She stated she has no information regarding the persons responsible for the bombing or any information regarding the activities of MOORE. She said she is not personally acquainted with the MOORE family although she has been aware of the fact they resided in Mims, Florida for many years.

[] advised he does not have any information regarding the persons responsible for the bombing of the MOORE residence. He also advised that he was not personally acquainted with the MOORE family although he was aware of the fact they resided in Mims Florida.

RES:msf

MM 44-270

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent [redacted] on January 3, 1951,

BASIS: To ascertain what activities if any had been engaged in by the Ku Klux Klan in and around Mims, Florida in the recent past and to determine whether or not the white populus of Mims has been advancing any theories concerning the bombing of victim's home.

[redacted]
[redacted] and [redacted] of the Church of God, all of Mims, Florida were contacted.

Each of these men stated that there has been no activity whatsoever of the Ku Klux Klan in the Mims area to their knowledge for many years. In addition they stated that from conversations heard by them from their congregations, the white people in and around Mims have deplored the bombing of MOORE's home and his death audibly. Each stated they had heard of no particular theories as to who or what group might have done the bombing, but that they felt sure that whoever did the bombing did not come from Brevard County because there has been no friction whatsoever between the whites and colored. All three pointed out that the economic situation in Brevard County and in particular at Mims is one of reasonable equality between the whites and colored. [redacted] in particular pointed out that several years past when the Negro people were given the right to vote the white people in Mims accepted the situation in a true Christian spirit as evidenced by the fact that there were no riots or verbal objections from any of them as existed in other parts of the South.

EHD:JMS
MM 44-270

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] on January 3, 1952:

BASIS: [redacted] member of the NAACP group at Daytona Beach, whom first interviewed promised complete cooperation in an effort to develop information concerning MOORE's murder. [redacted] re-interviewed.

[redacted] of the Gulf Service Station at Campbell Street and Second Avenue, Daytona Beach, Florida, advised that he had attended MOORE's funeral and had discussed the matter with numerous individuals attending the services but that he had been unable to develop any information of value.

[redacted] said that he had heard some individuals at the funeral services making remarks concerning threatening letter or letters which MOORE may have received prior to his death but he said that none of the individuals to whom he talked could furnish any information along definite lines.

[redacted] said that MOORE had, during the summer of 1951, believed to be in June, 1951, discussed with [redacted] the appointment of a colored deputy sheriff in Lake County, Florida and that at that time he and MOORE engaged in several "bull sessions" but at no time did MOORE ever mention that he had received any threats of any nature and there was no particular reason for [redacted] to believe that MOORE was afraid for any reason on account of the work in which he was engaged.

EHD:JMS
MI 44-270

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] on January 3, 1952:

BASIS: [redacted] of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company, Daytona Beach, Florida, member of the NAACP group in Daytona, interviewed for information concerning MOORE.

[redacted] and [redacted] of the local office of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company and a member of the Daytona Beach NAACP group, advised he first met MOORE in 1938 when MOORE was teaching school in Brevard County. From 1938-41 MOORE served as a part time insurance agent, collecting a debit in Mims, Florida.

[redacted] said that at the present time he is inactive in the NAACP and that he last saw MOORE in November, 1951 at the NAACP convention in Daytona Beach. He said he did not attend the convention but had several short conversations with MOORE but at no time did MOORE make mention of any threatening letters or threats that he may have received.

[redacted] said that MOORE was under fire at the NAACP convention and it was hearsay information to the effect that MOORE was not doing the job for the NAACP and that the Tampa and Birmingham factions of the NAACP wanted MOORE ousted from his job.

[redacted] said that he could furnish no information concerning any suspects or any groups that might be considered suspects and know of no known enemies MOORE may have had. He said that he had always believed that MOORE was a quiet, soft spoken person who never harmed anyone.

[redacted] said that on or about the 29th of December he was in Miami attending a fraternal convention and that while there he understood from hearsay that MOORE had attended a meeting in Miami about ten days prior to his death. He did not know the nature of the meeting, the location of the meeting nor anyone who would be in a position to furnish further information.

[redacted] suggested that [redacted] Daytona Beach, Florida and [redacted] at Bethune-Cookman College, be interviewed as they were believed to be close friends of the victim.

EHD:JMS
ME 44-270

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents []
[] and [] on January 3, 1952:

BASIS: [] previously advised that he received information from unknown colored man in Mims on day after bombing that MOORE had allegedly received a threatening letter. [] reinterviewed after he had had opportunity to attempt to identify man from whom he received information.

[] reiterated that he had visited the scene of the bombing on December 26, 1951 during the afternoon and that while there an unknown colored man had walked over to him and they were discussing the situation, and during the conversation this colored man said that MOORE had told him, the colored man, that he had received a threatening note which told him that he had better leave and the unknown colored man told [] that he had suggested to MOORE that MOORE leave this area, but MOORE allegedly replied that he was going to stay at Mims for Christmas. The unknown colored man described the communication as "a note of warning."

[] said he had attended the funeral services for MOORE and had tried to locate and identify the unknown individual to whom he had previously talked but that he had not been successful.

[] described the unknown colored man as being between 55-60 years of age, wearing a hat, khaki pants and blue shirt. He said he was a dark skinned individual about 5'7" or 8" tall of medium build and a resident of Mims, Florida.

[] said he remembered seeing a man by the name of [] who [] the Tropical Mens Shop in Daytona Beach and [] Bethune-Cookman College at the scene during the visit there but he said that he did not recall that either of those men spoke to the unknown colored man and doubted if they could identify him.

[] said he would make further efforts to locate and identify the individual to whom he had previously talked.

CPA:msf

MM 44-270

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] on January 3, 1952.

BASIS: Employees of the Spar Service Station, Mims, Florida were interviewed for any information they might have concerning the bombing of the MOORE residence.

[redacted] Spar Service Station, Mims, Florida, advised that on the night of the bombing he was at his home which is located on U. S. Route #1 approximately three miles south of Mims. He said that he heard the explosion and that immediately thought that one of the gasoline storage tanks in the service station had exploded. He stated that he drove to the service station and found that there had been no explosion there and he then returned to his home. He said it was not until the next morning that he found out that the MOORE's residence had been bombed. [redacted] stated that he did not know MOORE and had not known where he lived until the explosion. He also advised that no one had inquired at the service station as to where MOORE lived.

[redacted] Spar Service Station, Mims, Florida stated that he was not working on the night of the explosion. He said that he was at Cocoa, Florida and did not know of the explosion until the next morning. He said that he had heard of HARRY T. MOORE, but that he had not known where he lived.

[redacted] stated that to the best of his memory no one had ever been in the service station asking where MOORE resided.

CPA:msf

MM 44-270

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] on January 3, 1951.

BASIS: Information received from [redacted] that two white men who entered Mims Confectionery Store and inquired as to the location of the MOORE residence were driving a maroon automobile. Neighbors in the vicinity of Mims Confectionery Store were interviewed to ascertain if they had seen the car or could furnish any additional description of the two white men.

The following neighbors were interviewed and they stated they did not have any information regarding the two white men. They also advised that they did not have any information as to the persons responsible for the bombing of the MOORE residence as well as any information regarding MOORE's activities.

[redacted] of Susins Cafe.

[redacted] of Susins Cafe.

-- age 18 son of [redacted]

[redacted] Sunshine Grocery

ATTN: JLS
MI 44-270

This investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] on January 3, 1952:

BASIS: Investigation to determine, if possible, the origin or nature of the explosive blast which killed victims in this case.

[redacted] assigned to the U.S. A.F. Guided Missile Test Center, Cocoa, Florida, was consulted concerning instant explosion inasmuch as he is the most qualified person in the area to advise on the latest type of explosives and demolition techniques. He was furnished sufficient information concerning the physical results of the explosion and was exhibited photographs of the scene of the explosion.

[redacted] advised that dynamite could not have been used in such an explosion inasmuch as a definite odor would have remained for a considerable length of time and there would also have been more acridite scorch and burn marks in the immediate area of the explosion.

*False
Opinion*

He doubted that any quantity of detonating cord could have produced an "lifting force," as that type of explosion would have shattered the immediate objects uniformly but would not have any staying power. He knew of no instance where nitroglycerine could be detonated without a fuse and knew of no instance when nitroglycerine would explode by flame.

According to [redacted] the qualities of this particular blast indicated to him that some form of a "shape charge" might have been used. These shape charges can be prepared by the use of almost any type of TNT in solid or granular form. A group of TNT blocks can be shaped in a cone and detonated by the use of an electric detonator attached to the necessary wires with the force of the resulting explosion being directed to the base of the cone.

[redacted] further stated that after the explosion of TNT there was a slight odor remaining as well as a grayish white residue.

[redacted] concluded that inasmuch as the explosion blast in this case was well directed and definitely limited in its direction he could think of no other type of explosion except that of a shape charge. He estimated about 10 or 12 pounds of TNT might produce instant explosion.

WVB:msf

MM 44-270

On the afternoon of January 3, 1952, [redacted] of Sanford, Florida who attended victim HARRIETT MOORE telephonically advised Assistant Special Agent in Charge W. W. BURKE at Mims, Florida at about 4:15 PM that HARRIETT MOORE had taken a severe turn for the worst and that he expected the end at any minute. [redacted] call was a result of prearranged agreement whereby he would advise concerning HARRIETT's condition. At approximately 5:40 PM the same date the nurse at Sanford Memorial Hospital called to advise that Mrs. MOORE had expired some 10 to 15 minutes prior to her call.

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The above information was immediately furnished by telephone to Special Agent in Charge ROBERT W. WALL, Jr., who in turn advised the Bureau.

WWB:msf
MM 44-270

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, a former member of the Communist Party, advised he had attended meetings of the Communist Party from 1944 to 1948 with []

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The Informant stated he knew []

The Informant advised that on December 26, 1950, [] made the statement to [] another member of the Communist Party, while discussing the international situation, that he was "getting old but if anyone was ever needed to blow anything up, he was ready."

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Because of the above statement, [] is being given consideration as a logical suspect in the instant bombing.

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[] presently resides in Columbia, South Carolina. The Savannah Office has been requested to determine if [] was away from Columbia during the Christmas Holidays, and particularly on December 25, 1951, the date of the instant bombing.

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WEB:JMS
ME 44-270

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted]

[redacted] on January 2, 3, 4, 1952 at Jacksonville, Florida:

BASIS: Request to interview negro leaders and Klan informants in Jacksonville for information in their possession.

[redacted] Jacksonville Urban League, negro social organization, was interviewed by Special Agent [redacted]. He advised he had known HARRY MOORE for a good many years because of their family connection, but that he had had no contact with MOORE during the past two years. He said he had not seen him in about that length of time, that he had no idea as to any enemies of MOORE who might perpetrate such an incident. He was unable to offer any suspects or leads.

[redacted] of the St. Pius Church, 825 Lee Street, which is composed of a large negro congregation, advised Special Agent [redacted] that he had heard no discussion of the incident at IRLS, was not acquainted with victims but will be glad to report any information which might come to his attention.

[redacted] colored source of information, advised that he had heard no comment among the colored people of Jacksonville concerning the bombings in South Florida. He said he had no suspects in the matter whatsoever and that he was not cognizant of Klan activity among the negroes in Jacksonville. He said any information coming to his attention would immediately be reported to the Jacksonville Resident Agency.

[redacted] of the CLARE WHITE Mission, a negro social organization, 613 W. Ashley Street, advised Special Agent [redacted] that she knew and worked with HARRY MOORE, that she attended the funeral of MOORE and had talked to numerous colored and white people at IRLS concerning the incident. She offered she was told by residents that there had been no friction between the white people and the negroes at IRLS. She believes that the bomb was placed at the home by someone very familiar with the location and habits of the victims but has no information as to any suspects.

[redacted] was interviewed by Special Agent [redacted] at which time he advised he had been acquainted with the victim, HARRY MOORE. He had no information to offer as to the incident itself but said he would gladly contact his friends and acquaintances

AWB:JES
LET 14-270

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among the colored element in an effort to secure any information concerning the incident.

[redacted] stated he was acquainted with [redacted] of the NAACP. [redacted] is well acquainted among the negroes all over the State of Florida and has been very cooperative with the Jacksonville Resident Agency. He volunteered he would be very happy to furnish any information of value coming to his attention to the Resident Agency.

[redacted] advised Special Agent [redacted] that he knew nothing concerning the bombing other than what he had read in the papers but that he had considered calling [redacted] who is affiliated with the NAACP in Jacksonville and whom he knew to be well acquainted with victim MOORE.

[redacted] contacted [redacted] while Special Agent [redacted] was in his, [redacted] office and the latter permitted Special Agent [redacted] to listen on an extension. [redacted] asked of [redacted] if they were doing anything on the King bombing, to which [redacted] replied that a great deal was being done but he was not talking because his family is afraid for him. [redacted] said he had talked with New York the night before and that they were going to have a southwide protest meeting in Jacksonville in a couple of days. (Note: This southwide protest meeting was later postponed in view of the death of victim HARRIETT MOORE.)

[redacted] then inquired of [redacted] if he had any idea who did this bombing and if he thought it was the Klan. [redacted] replied he did not think it was the Klan but that the Klan was doing a lot of yelling. [redacted] then said that "this is strictly inside stuff and I haven't told a soul about it but doubt has been raised about his brother-in-law who was home on furlough. I'll come up and tell you about it." [redacted] then told him he would be looking for him and closed the conversation.

The following day, January 4, 1952, [redacted] was again contacted and he advised Special Agent [redacted] he had talked with [redacted] and that without appearing too inquisitive, had asked several questions. [redacted] advised [redacted] according to [redacted] statement, that he suspected the brother-in-law solely because everything had apparently been going too smooth in King with no friction between MOORE and the Whites and then since the brother-in-law had come home this thing happened.

He went further to state that this brother-in-law might be a suspect since he, [redacted] was of the opinion that whoever it was who placed the

W B:JMS
MI 44-270

explosive, had to be familiar with the habits and movements of MOORE and the location of MOORE's bedroom. It was during this conversation that [redacted] advised that the protest meeting had been called off due to the death of HARRIETT MOORE. The time of instant meeting had not at this time been set.

[redacted] requested that the above information be kept on a confidential basis and requested that he be contacted again within the near future and he would furnish any information that he could gather during the interim.

[redacted] advised Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] that he had known MOORE and had been associated with him in the NAACP work. He stated that as he recalled, the last time he had seen MOORE was in August, 1951 when MOORE had held a meeting at one of the colored churches in Jacksonville to raise money for the defense of the two negro boys in the Croveland case, who had been shot by Sheriff McCALL. He recalled that he had also seen MOORE at the convention of the Knights of Pythias in Bradenton, Florida last May. [redacted] was unable to offer anything of value pertaining to the movements of MOORE since last August.

[redacted] had no information as to who might have committed the bombing at Mrs. nor did he know of any motive which might be behind such an incident. It was his opinion that MOORE may have impressed someone as being militant in his beliefs and thus antagonized someone but he knew of no such antagonism.

He stated further he had heard that at the Daytona Beach meeting of the NAACP about two months ago, there had been some opposition to MOORE, saying that he was not doing a good job. It was [redacted] opinion, however, that this would not enter into the present picture.

In continuing, [redacted] added that on January 2, 1952 he had received a call from a person who identified himself as [redacted] of the Pittsburgh COUNCIL who was down in Florida to cover the funeral of HARRY MOORE. According to [redacted] came to his office and talked with him about the bombing in Mrs. [redacted] expressed the opinion to [redacted] according to the latter's statement, that this might have been done by someone close to the family, saying that it was the opinion that the explosive used was possibly that which was used in the Army.

[redacted] stated he asked [redacted] if he was saying that the Sergeant who was home on leave might have done it, to which [redacted] replied that it was a possibility. According to [redacted], however, [redacted] did not know

W.B:JMS
ME 14-270

of any motive which the Sergeant might have nor did he offer any information which might support his idea that the Sergeant was a suspect.

[redacted] advised he was [redacted] for the NAACP chapter in Jacksonville, Florida and that [redacted] was [redacted] of the local chapter, having succeeded [redacted] in this post within the past year. [redacted] offered to furnish any information concerning the incident which might come to his attention and which would aid in the solution of this case.

[redacted] advised that SAMUEL McGILL, [redacted] had died in March, 1951. [redacted] further added he was acquainted with Victim HARRY T. MOORE and that the last time he saw him was about two months ago when he ran into MOORE and his wife while in Daytona Beach, Florida. [redacted], together with HARRY MOORE and his wife, EMMETT, had dinner on that particular meeting and that was the last time he had seen either of them.

He said he, [redacted] had conducted no investigation with THURGOOD MARSHALL of the NAACP, relative to the shooting of the two negroes involved in the Groveland case. It was his opinion that MARSHALL may have been down here but he did not see him.

[redacted] stated after the shooting [redacted] Jacksonville, Florida, had called him and asked him to go to Orlando with [redacted] that his, [redacted] nephew, [redacted] Orlando, Florida, had been retained as one of the attorneys to represent the negroes in the Groveland case. [redacted] journeyed to Orlando with [redacted] where they conferred with [redacted] and a fellow named [redacted], who, according to [redacted], is with the NAACP in New Orleans. It was during this conference that the question of MOORE's activities in the Groveland case had come up and both [redacted] and [redacted] stated that MOORE had taken no active part in the investigation of the shooting of the two boys in the Groveland case by Sheriff McCALL.

Upon specific questioning as to whether or not he thought the Klan had been responsible for this bombing, [redacted] advised that he had no suspects in the bombing; that he did not think it was done by the Klan since it was his opinion that the Klan did not operate in this manner. He said that it was his opinion, however, that the thought behind the bombing was Communist inspired, even going so far as to say it was international in scope with Russia wanting to discredit the United States and using this as a means of doing so.

WWB:JMS
MM 44-270

He said further, of course, he felt that whoever did the actual placing of the bombs of explosive was probably someone familiar with the habits of MOORE. It was [redacted] opinion that MOORE was not aggressive and he knew of no enemies that MOORE might have made because of any of his beliefs. [redacted] likewise volunteered he would be glad to submit any information of value coming to his attention in the future to the Agents of the FBI.

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[redacted] of known reliability, a member of the [redacted] of the Ku Klux Klan at [redacted] was interviewed on January 2, 1952 by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] at which time he advised he had no information concerning the bombings either in Miami or Mims, Florida. He said there had been no discussion either on the floor or off the floor concerning these matters at meetings.

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He stated, further, that there had been no regular meeting of the local Klavern on December 27, 1951 due to the holidays and [redacted]

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This informant advised he would try to obtain all information possible but he was of the opinion, which was based on previous experience in the Klan, that they had nothing to do with it.

FFM:msf

MM 44-270

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] on January 4, 1952.

BASIS: [redacted] furnished information to the effect that after the 1950 elections he had heard from either [redacted] or [redacted] that a Mr. FORTENBERRY who had been defeated in the 1950 election for the office of County Commissioner or some of Mr. FORTENBERRY's friends were out to get HARRY T. MOORE, the victim. [redacted] said that he had heard that FORTENBERRY blamed HARRY T. MOORE for his defeat.

[redacted] advised that FORTENBERRY had been Chairman of the County Commission and had been a County Commissioner for some 18 years. In addition to his County position as Chairman of the County Commissioners, he was also Chairman of the Port Canaveral Authority.

FORTENBERRY is a man in his 70s originally coming to Florida from Mississippi. While he was Chairman of the County Commission he was "almost a dictator in the county". In his position he could be referred to as County "boss".

[redacted] said it was his recollection that in the Primary Election held in the Spring of 1950 FORTENBERRY, whom [redacted] knows only as Mr. A. FORTENBERRY, was elected to have his name placed on the ballot of the General Election in November of 1950. In between the Primary and the General Election there was a considerable move throughout the County to defeat FORTENBERRY for the position of County Commissioner and in the General Election by a write in vote [redacted] was elected to the County Commission defeating FORTENBERRY. [redacted] of the Merritt Island Garage located just east of Cocoa on the Merritt Island Road.

[redacted] said "FORTENBERRY still hasn't gotten over his defeat".

[redacted] advised that [redacted] of the Hamblin Gorve and Fruit Stand, located on [redacted]

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U. S. Route 1, approximately 3½ miles South of Cocoa did considerable campaigning between the Primary and General Elections against FORTENBERRY. Much of [] campaigning was done among the colored people throughout the county and particularly in FORTENBERRY's district. [] recalled that there was considerable talk about the county concerning [] soliciting the aid of the Negro voting population to defeat FORTENBERRY. [] indicated that both [] and [] were men of excellent reputation and he believed "there was no love lost between them and FORTENBERRY."

When FORTENBERRY was defeated as County Commissioner he also was dropped out as Chairman of the Port Canaveral Authority. [] indicated that the Port Authority and the development of Port Canaveral was one of the pet projects of FORTENBERRY and his removal as Chairman of the Port Authority probably hurt him as much as losing out as County Commissioner.

[] said that he did not have any direct knowledge but he believed FORTENBERRY to be the "behind the scene owner" of the Brevard County weekly newspaper entitled "East Coast Trade Winds". In this connection it is to be noted that a copy of the Trade Winds Newspaper for Thursday January 3, 1952, has been published and while it is a small weekly paper it contains no information concerning the bombing of the residence of HARRY T. MOORE.

[] advised that FORTENBERRY is the [] of a sawmill located on MERRITT Island Road. He suggested that in the course of any investigation conducted by the Bureau with regard to FORTENBERRY that we ascertain the identity of those employees who were working for the County under FORTENBERRY and who were not rehired when [] took over on the County Commission. In addition [] suggested to particularly attempt to identify those persons who worked for FORTENBERRY such as on the county road crew who were experienced in the use of explosives and who in turn were not rehired by [].

With regard to the election rally held on Merritt Island and referred to previously by [] stated that he had heard that the [] who was hired by FORTENBERRY was at this meeting recording the license numbers of all automobiles. He said he can add the fact that this disrupted the meeting and considerably upset the Negroes who were there at the meeting. The

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[redacted] said he had no way to prove it but said he was confident that
[redacted] to appear at the meeting and
take down the license number of all automobiles.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [] and [] on January 2, 3, and 4, 1952:

BASIS: To determine the location, supply and availability of explosives in the area of Brevard County, Florida and surrounding counties.

The following are the two sources of supply for explosives in the Brevard County area:

[] of the Pritchard Hardware, 327 Washington Avenue, Titusville, Florida, advised that he sells 40% duPont dynamite. His source of supply is from the Merrill Dynamite Company of Jacksonville, Florida.

[] said that his customers are the various grove owners who have been purchasing dynamite from him for years. He advised there are no records kept as to the sale of dynamite, the grove people merely come in, buy what they need, use it in clearing their land and blowing away stumps. [] stated he has not sold any dynamite to any strangers and that he would be aware of the persons were strangers because his customers for explosives have been the same throughout the years. [] advised that the amount purchased by grove owners seldom goes beyond three or four sticks at a time.

[] Travis Hardware Store, 300 Delannoy Avenue, Cocoa, Florida, advised that TRAVIS Hardware store sells dynamite to the various grove owners in the area but they do not maintain records of sale. [] also stated that the customers are the same ones year in and year out. They purchase four or five sticks of dynamite at a time for clearing the land and blasting stumps. He advised they use 40% Atlas dynamite and they also sell blasting caps and safety fuse. [] went on to say that their source of supply is the MERRILL Dynamite Company at Jacksonville, Florida.

The last large amount of dynamite sold by Travis Hardware was 100 some odd cases of dynamite sold to the government at the U.S.A.F. Guided Missile Test Center, Cocoa. These explosives were ordered through the Travis Hardware Company to the Merrill Dynamite Company, Jacksonville, Florida and the delivery was directly to Patrick Air Force Base from which the explosives were transported to the various island observation stations of the missile tracking range where it was used for making aircraft runways.

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[redacted] further advised they sold a case of dynamite or two to the FLORIDA Power and Light Company Maintenance Shop at Cocoa.

[redacted] of the Florida Power and Light Company, 401 Brevard Avenue, Cocoa, Florida, advised they purchased dynamite from the Travis Hardware Company and use it in various maintenance jobs. This dynamite is kept in a vault under lock and key. The supervisor maintains the key. In the morning the amount of dynamite needed is located on the trucks, taken to the spot where it is to be used and in the evening any dynamite that is left over is returned to the vault and locked up. A log is kept on the amount used and not used and there has been no dynamite missing from their supply.

[redacted] Florida Power and Light Company, 418 Washington Avenue, Titusville, Florida, advised that they purchased small quantities of dynamite from the Travis Hardware Company at Cocoa and sometimes from Pritchard Hardware in Titusville. This dynamite is kept in a vault under lock and key and it is removed from the vault, taken to the area where it is to be used and any that is left over is returned at night, removed from the truck and placed in the vault. A log is kept on the supply. There have been no losses of dynamite from their supply.

[redacted] Florida Power and Light Company, Maintenance Yard, Melbourne, Florida, advised that they keep a small supply of dynamite that they purchase from Travis Hardware Company. This dynamite is kept in a vault under lock and key and he maintains the key of the vault. It is taken out and used and any that is left over is returned to the vault. A log is kept as to the source of supply. [redacted] advised he has not lost any dynamite nor has any dynamite been stolen from his maintenance yard.

[redacted] Patrick Air Force Base, Cocoa, Florida, reviewed the flight manifests which contained a cargo of dynamite purchased from Travis Hardware Company, Cocoa, Florida. He advised that the 100 odd cases of dynamite purchased were loaded aboard military aircraft and flown to the islands representing the tracking station of the Guided Missile Center stretching south from the Keys of Florida. This dynamite was used to clear the island surfaces for aircraft runways. [redacted] said that all the dynamite was delivered to its destination with no losses.

The following hardware stores in Brevard County were contacted and the managers advised they did not sell dynamite:

[redacted] Titusville Hardware Store, 304 Washington Avenue, Titusville
[redacted] East Coast Lumber and Supply Company, 222 King Street, Cocoa
[redacted] Cocoa Hardware Store, 313 Delannoy Street, Cocoa
[redacted] Huggins Hardware Store, 232 New Haven Street, Melbourne
[redacted] Broome's Hardware Store, South Dixie Highway, Melbourne

At Fort Pierce, Indian River County, Florida.

[redacted] McCabe Hardware, 712 Orange Avenue, Fort Pierce, advised that he does not handle or sell dynamite.

[redacted] Putnam Hardware Store, 200 Orange Street, Fort Pierce, Florida, advised that he sells dynamite to the various grove owners in the Fort Pierce area. He does not maintain a record of sale but his customers are the same year in and year out, being the various grove owners in the area and they seldom buy more than four or five sticks at a time. He uses 40% duPont dynamite and his source of supply is Mulberry, Florida, one [redacted] of the duPont Dynamite Company.

[redacted] Fort Pierce Hardware Store, 115 S. 5th Street, Fort Pierce, Florida, advised she does not handle or sell dynamite.

At Sanford, Seminole County, Florida.

[redacted] Hill Hardware Company, First Avenue and Palmetto, Sanford, Florida, advised that he does not handle or sell dynamite but he understands that Chase and Company of Sanford, Florida uses dynamite in their fertilizer work.

[redacted] Chase and Company, Sanford, Florida, advised they use a considerable amount of dynamite in loosening their chemical fertilizer before it is shipped. This dynamite is kept in a vault out of the county and the location of the vault is known only to the Chase and Company office. They have not lost any dynamite nor has any dynamite been stolen from them. [redacted] advised they buy their dynamite from the Hill Implement Company located right next door to Chase and Company.

[redacted] of the Hill Implement Company, Sanford, Florida, advised that they sell dynamite to the various grove owners in the

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area and he does keep records of these sales. He advised that these customers have been coming to his company for years to purchase small quantities of dynamite. The available records kept by [redacted] were displayed and the latest purchase was December 7, 1951 when a well known customer purchased three sticks of dynamite.

[redacted] stated that they sell duPont 40% dynamite and they purchase it from Miami, Florida; Mulberry, Florida and New Orleans, Louisiana. The dynamite is kept in a magazine located in the county and it is locked and sealed. [redacted] could not state the name of any person in the Sanford area who was particularly adept on the use of explosives except various Power and Light Company men. He said he does not sell any explosives other than the dynamite and does not know any source where TNT or any other type of explosive could be purchased.

[redacted] advised his records are kept as a result of a request by the Florida Highway Patrol who asked him to keep a record of dynamite sales subsequent to a blast that occurred in Tallahassee some years back.

[redacted] went on to say that if a stranger would request dynamite he requires the person to sign their name and address and phone number, he then refers this person to the Florida Highway Patrol, however, [redacted] advised that he has not sold any dynamite to strangers, that his sales are seldom over three or four sticks at a time, except to Chase and Company.

[redacted] U. S. Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Sanford, Florida, advised that their supply of ammunition consists of small arms ammunition .30 and .50 calibre and dummy rockets. [redacted] stated this ammunition is counted as it is issued and counted as it is returned. He stated the rockets used in practice firing had no explosive charge in them and that the propulsion charge was black powder. The Air Station uses no other type of explosive and no ammunition has been lost or stolen.

At DeLand, Volusia County, Florida.

[redacted] McNeely Hardware Store, 132 Broadway, Daytona Beach, Florida, advised that he does not sell dynamite or any other type of explosive.

[redacted] Dunn Brothers Hardware Company, South Beach Street, Daytona Beach, advised that they sell dynamite but they do not stock it. [redacted] explained that they take orders for dynamite and transmit them to the

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MERRILL Dynamite Company in Jacksonville, Florida and the dynamite is then sent directly to the customer or to the store where it is picked up by the customer.

[redacted] stated their principal purchasers of dynamite are the nursery owners or grove owners in the area, they are old customers from years back and the average purchase, to his knowledge, was about three to four sticks of dynamite. Other customer for the explosive is the Florida Power and Light Company and the last purchase made by the Florida Power and Light Company was one case of dynamite in December.

At New Smyrna Beach, Volusia County, Florida.

[redacted] Furlong Hardware Store, 508 Canal Street, New Smyrna Beach, advised his store did not sell dynamite or any other type of explosives.

[redacted] of the Whitney Hardware Store, 333 Canal Street, New Smyrna Beach, Florida, advised that his store did not sell dynamite or any other explosive.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] on January 4, 1952.

BASIS: To trace the source of the rumor given to [redacted] to the effect that the FORTENBERRY contingent was holding HARRY T. MOORE responsible for FORTENBERRY's defeat in the November, 1950 election and that they were out to get him.

As has been previously reported [redacted] stated he had received this information from either [redacted] or [redacted] [redacted]

All of these individuals were contacted for any knowledge in their possession as to the source of this information. All of them stated that they had heard some rumors to that effect but could not recall ever having given [redacted] the information.

At this point it is desired to point out that in order to arrive at the basis for [redacted] telephone call to warn the MOOREs not to come to Mims that the three above named individuals together with [redacted] met with Agents [redacted] and [redacted] at [redacted] residence. [redacted] reiterated the fact that he had received this information and he believed that it had come from one of these three men. He said that he felt so strongly about the information that he had immediately gone to his residence, ate his dinner, changed clothes and made a special trip to Orlando, Florida to get word to the MOOREs not to come to Mims. It will be recalled that [redacted] previously stated that he was afraid of having his call intercepted if he called from Mims or the vicinity, thus his trip to Orlando.

The nearest confirmation as a basis for [redacted] phone call came from [redacted] recalled that a day or two after the election he had been discussing the results of the election with [redacted]

[redacted] According to [redacted] asked [redacted] if he thought that the colored people had done right in defeating FORTENBERRY. [redacted] said he told [redacted] that the Progressive Voters League had advised them to vote for FORTENBERRY's opposition. [redacted] said he also told [redacted] that [redacted]

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brother of Judge CARLTON had been getting the white vote out in opposition to FORTENBERRY. [] stated it was [] opinion that the colored vote had defeated FORTENBERRY. [] stated [] did not seem to be bitter about it and that the conversation was of a general nature.

[] explained that he did not recall, but perhaps after his conversation with [] he may have seen [] and recounted his conversation and thus his basis for [] trip to []

While these three men were together, interviewing Agents inquired if any of them had been present at the meeting on Merritt Island just shortly before the November, 1950, general election at which [] reportedly appeared for the purpose of dispersing the meeting. All three stated that they had not been at the meeting. [] recommended one [] of Merritt Island stating he is a long time resident of Merritt Island and of complete reliability. [] pointed out that [] is a leader of the colored people in the Merritt Island area.

Incidental to the interview [] brought up the fact that a delegation from the Civil Rights Congress had been present at HARRY T. MOORE's funeral. He stated that none of them had been aware of the fact that this is a Communist organization and that this information has come to them since the funeral. He pointed out that the delegation sent the largest and most beautiful floral piece. He stated that at the cemetery one of the delegation had opened a box of roses and had given the two daughters, ANNIE ROSALEA and [] a bouquet or corsage of these roses telling them to take them home. [] also pointed out that HARRY T. MOORE was in open opposition against the Communists and that he had constantly fought against them in his work in the NAACP.

The interviewing Agents also discussed with these men the possibility that HARRY T. MOORE had become despondent because of his falling out with the NAACP and therefore may have attempted to commit suicide. All four including [] emphatically stated they did not think it was possible HARRY T. MOORE had committed suicide. To substantiate this they pointed out he appeared to be in good spirits during the time he was here and that he had eaten a hearty meal and had engaged in the family talk during the family gathering.

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HM: 44-270

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] on January 4, 1952:

DASIS: [redacted] and [redacted] interviewed concerning previous conversation with "PASTI" wherein it was alleged that [redacted] reportedly had heard a rumor to the effect that an attempt had been made on MOORE's life in a church in West Palm Beach.

[redacted] advised that as best he could recall, he was one of a group who held a conversation in Cocoa on December 27, 1951 after the MOORE bombing, at which time it was his definite recollection that [redacted] a colored boy from Cocoa, had said he had heard that someone in Mims had made a remark to the effect that "someone had made at MOORE at West Palm Beach in a church but the plot had not been carried out for if so it would have killed too many people."

[redacted] said that the only persons he could recall that were present during this conversation were himself, [redacted] a cab driver and [redacted] said he did not press the conversation further and it was his best recollection that [redacted] had merely heard someone else in Mims make the remark.

[redacted] said he was a member of the NAACP and had last seen MOORE in the Titusville Sheriff's office sometime during October, 1951 when there was some discussion between MOORE and [redacted] concerning the possibility of appointment of a negro deputy sheriff.

[redacted] when reinterviewed, said that it was his recollection that the information concerning the threat on MOORE at West Palm Beach had been originally mentioned by [redacted] who said that he had heard it from someone in Mims. [redacted] could not elaborate further.

[redacted] employed as a cab driver by LANE's Cab Company, Cocoa, Florida, recalled being present during the conversation with [redacted] and [redacted] when the MOORE bombing was discussed, however, he said he received a call for a taxicab and left the group and was not present when any reference to a West Palm Beach threat against MOORE was discussed. [redacted] could furnish no additional information bearing upon this matter.

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Also interviewed was [redacted] colored, Cocoa Police Department, residing [redacted] who advised he was not personally acquainted with MOORE and could furnish no information concerning suspects or MOORE's past activities.

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FBI:JIS
MI 44-270

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] on January 4, 1952:

SASIS: [redacted] of Duffy's Fruit Stand and Restaurant and also a grove owner in Mims, Florida and a man who is well known to the Bureau Agents working in the Daytona Beach Resident Agency, was contacted concerning the local political situation in Brevard County and particularly A. FORTENBERRY, the Chairman of the County Commission who was defeated by a "write-in" vote in the 1950 general election.

[redacted] of Duffy's Fruit Stand and Restaurant and also a grove owner in Mims, Florida, who is well known to Bureau Agents working in the Daytona Beach Resident Agency, was interviewed concerning the political situation in Brevard County.

[redacted] advised that A. FORTENBERRY had been Chairman of the County Commission for around 18 years and had been a member of the County Commission for many years previous to that. He believed FORTENBERRY originally came from Mississippi. A group of businessmen in Brevard County who were generally irritated and concerned over the county political set-up, rallied together and managed to defeat FORTENBERRY. The defeat of FORTENBERRY was one of those impossible things that never happen.

[redacted] explained that the general consensus in the county was that FORTENBERRY could have his job as Chairman of the County Commission as long as he desired to be a candidate for the position; that over the many years FORTENBERRY had built up a formidable machine and there was not enough strength in the county to oust him. He said that FORTENBERRY was particularly strong because there are five County Commissioners and each is nominated from a particular district in the county; FORTENBERRY being from the Cocoa District. Brevard County being a county narrow in width and 72 miles in length it was difficult to rally at the north and south portions of the county any strength to oppose FORTENBERRY at the polls.

[redacted] added that most of the businessmen in the county and long time residents generally considered FORTENBERRY "crooked" although there was no way to prove such an allegation. FORTENBERRY exploited the job of County Commissioner for his own personal gain and very little effort was directed to the benefit of all citizens of the county.

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[redacted] said he believed that FORTNEBERRY had never gotten over his loss and that he would be back at the polls fighting to again gain hold of the County Commission. He said that in the event FORTNEBERRY could be re-elected he could automatically become Chairman of the Commission as the man who has held the County Commissioners job the greatest number of years is automatically made Chairman.

[redacted] said that a person who was very close to the scene and who worked extremely hard to defeat FORTNEBERRY was a man by the name of [redacted] and he was confident he would be willing to furnish Bureau Agents with considerable background information concerning FORTNEBERRY.

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The following investigation was conducted by [redacted] and [redacted] on January 4 and 5, 1952:

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BASIS: Interview of KKK informants in attempt to identify two white men who came to Mims, Florida about July, 1951 inquiring about HARRY T. MOORE.

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, who has been a member of the [redacted] of the Ku Klux Klan at [redacted] [redacted] for [redacted] advised that the description of the #1 man as described by [redacted] not the description of TILLMAN H. BELVIN. [redacted] said that BELVIN had formerly been a member of the KKK of Georgia, which had an organization in Orlando, Florida. [redacted] stated that he knew BELVIN to be of bad reputation and that he was expelled from the Georgia Klan for activities involving violence. [redacted] advised further that BELVIN is regarded as a "renegade" because he continued his activities even after he was expelled from the Klan.

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[redacted] advised further that the description of #2 man as given by [redacted] [redacted] was similar to the description of EARL BROOKLYN, who is presently employed at the Super Concrete Company, Orlando, Florida. [redacted] said BROOKLYN always wore a baseball cap, usually red in color and is a short stocky person. He advised further that BROOKLYN is also considered a renegade for the same reason as BELVIN. [redacted] did not know what type of personal automobiles these two individuals owned.

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Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, who has been closely associated with KLAN activities in the State of Florida for the last ten years, advised that #1 was practically identical with the description of T. H. BELVIN and that #2 man was very similar to that of EARL BROOKLYN. He stated that BELVIN and BROOKLYN and some other individuals were considered as renegades by Klansmen in the Apopka and Orlando area. He explained that approximately two years ago BELVIN and BROOKLYN were expelled from the Georgia Association of the KKK because of acts of violence, which were against the Klan rules.

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[redacted] said that these two and three others were expelled and that later [redacted] who is the [redacted] BROOKLYN and the other individuals. [redacted] reinstalled BELVIN, [redacted] advised that because of this a group of members of the Association of Georgia Klans left that Klan and formed a Klan under the Southern Knights of the KKK. This Klan is [redacted] of Tallahassee, Florida.

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CPA: JLS
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[] said that the other old members of the Georgia KKK who were considered to be renegades are [] Apopka, Florida; [] Apopka, Florida; [] Apopka, Florida; [] of Orange County; [] and his son [] of Apopka, Florida.

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[] stated that [] did become a member of the Southern Knights of the KKK at Apopka and some of the members found he was beating negroes and robbing them. For this reason [] was expelled from the Klan at Apopka.

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[] of the matter from that time until he read in the paper that MOORE was killed by an explosion in his home. [] also said all members of the KKK knew that HARRY T. MOORE was head of the NAACP in the State of Florida and that was the only reason why they wanted to get him.

The informant advised further that all the people he listed as renegades have a very poor reputation and that he was almost positive they were responsible for burning down a house near Orlando, Florida, approximately one year ago. He stated that these men appeared to be mentally unbalanced over the negro question and that they go out of their way to do harm to negroes. The informant said that was one reason why they were expelled from the Klan.

The informant said that in his opinion the men that blew up the house of HARRY T. MOORE probably got the idea from the bombings being done in Miami, Florida. He said it was his experience that one group of Klansmen would follow another group in some form of violence.

The informant advised further that he knew that [] had a sub-machine gun and that on one occasion [] had driven through the colored section of Apopka "looking for an excuse to use it." He said it was possible [] had other firearms and explosives at his home in Apopka.

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The informant also advised he had recently heard BELVIN had been working at the Orlando Air Force Base, Orlando, Florida.

[] advised that the person who is [] of the Klan activities in the Cocoa, Titusville and New Smyrna Beach, Florida, area is [] [] stated that [] of the Kidd Furniture Company in Cocoa and that [] also has stores in Titusville and New Smyrna. [] was not sure whether or not there is an active Klan in this area but stated [] had been trying to organize a Klan.

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Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, who has been associated with Klan activities in the Central Florida area for the [] [] stated the description of the #1 man as given by [] was similar to that of T. H. BELVIN and the description of the #2 man was similar to EARL BROOKLYN. He described these two men as being of very poor reputation and constant troublemakers. [] in fact, substantially furnished the same information as [] regarding these two individuals. He said he recalled the time EARL BROOKLYN []

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[] could not recall seeing the plan of the MOORE house although he pointed out that he was very busy at that time and had other problems and it was possibly BROOKLYN did have the plan of the MOORE house at that meeting. He also verified the fact that HARRY T. MOORE and all other leaders of the NAACP were well known to the Klan members.

[] advised further that EARL BROOKLYN had three fingers missing from his left hand. In this regard it is to be noted that [] stated that he observed that the short, stout man kept his hands in his pockets during the entire time he was in the Mims Confectionery Store.

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Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, who has been associated in Klan activities for the [] upon being re-contacted, advised that one member of the Klan at Winter Garden, Florida, which is a branch of the Association of Georgia Klans, resides near Mims, Florida. He said this person's name is [] and that [] is employed as a salesman by the Stauffer Chemical Company which has a branch office in Apopka, Florida. [] said that [] was considered to be a loud-mouthed individual and that [] had been bragging around Winter Garden that he knew all about the bombing of the MOORE residence. According to [] had told some people in Winter Garden that the first thing [] of Brevard County did after hearing of the explosion was to telephone him.

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[] stated that [] had indicated he did have information concerning the explosion and that [] thought it possible [] had furnished MOORE's activities to some members of the Klan.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] on January 5, 1952.

BASIS: [redacted] was interviewed inasmuch as he

[redacted]

[redacted] of Scottsmoor Groves, [redacted] of the DUNN's Citrus Retail Store, Mims, Florida and [redacted] was interviewed through a chance contact and volunteered the following information:

He has always considered the relationship between the white and colored population in the Mims and Brevard County area to be above average, has never known of any outright friction between the whites and the colored people and was insistent in his opinion that the explosion which caused the death of instant victims was a person or persons outside of Brevard County. [redacted] has known HARRY T. MOORE for many years but only had direct contact with him as a result of the various elections in the county. He as well as the other candidates for election were aware of the fact that HARRY T. MOORE was a leader among the Negroes in Brevard County. He related that in the last general election in 1948 all the candidates for election in Brevard County approached HARRY T. MOORE in order to explain to him their views, aims and proposed program if elected. Prior to the elections the Negroes would hold meetings in certain of their churches in order to decide among themselves which candidates to support. [redacted] stated that he received the support of the Negro vote in the last general election in 1948 because he has always showed an interest in the welfare of the Negroes in the community. He advised that a few years ago a man by the name of [redacted] of Orlando, Florida who was formerly a tax collector in Orlando purchased a considerable portion of land along the St. Johns River near Mims. It so happened that the popular Negro picnic area on the banks of the St. Johns happened to be located within the acreage purchased by [redacted]. [redacted] arranged to have a fence and gate erected across the public road which led from the main highway to the picnic grounds. Through the efforts of [redacted] condemnation proceedings were instituted in order to obtain that small portion of land along the St. Johns River commonly used by the Negroes for their picnics.

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[] volunteered information concerning the latest election which was held in 1950. In that election the Chairman of the Brevard County Commission, ANDREW FORTENBERRY, of Cocoa, Florida, was up for re-election. He was able to win in the primary election over JOE MARTIN and a man by the name of []. However, when the final election was held in November, 1950, ANDREW FORTENBERRY was defeated through write-in votes, the winner being DAVID NISBET. [] considered the defeat of Mr. FORTENBERRY extremely unusual and also mentioned that Mr. NISBET did not even actively campaign for the position. However he did know that many people did actively electioneer for NISBET. [] alleges that early in the morning of the final election sometime about 5:00 AM or thereabout slips of paper containing the name of [] Candidate for U. S. Senator and DAVID NISBET for Brevard County Commissioner were distributed to the Negroes in the Brevard County area with instructions to them that they should write in those names on the ballot. [] stated that there is no doubt that HARRY T. MOORE had something to do with these slips of paper which promoted the write-in votes and that "money passed hands".

It should be noted that [] mentioned that in his opinion the influence of HARRY T. MOORE among the colored people in Brevard County was over rated and that he might not have been able to influence more than 25 per cent of the Negro vote in an election.

[] stated that a person named [] over at Gray's Tourist Court, near Scottsmoor Grove, Florida, had told him [] that Governor WARREN had put money into the hands of HARRY T. MOORE to influence the Negro vote, and [] further felt that HARRY T. MOORE might have been paid by both sides in the State Election contests.

[] described ANDREW FORTENBERRY as an open advocate of the principles and ideals of the late Senator BILBO of Mississippi. However, [] actively supported the candidacy of ANDREW FORTENBERRY in the 1950 County Commission Election and in order to convince the Negro voters that Mr. FORTENBERRY should receive their support explained to them that Mr. FORTENBERRY supported the condemnation proceedings to obtain the picnic grounds along the St. Johns River from land owned by []

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[redacted] stated that on the evening of instant explosion he was in his bedroom on the second floor of his home which is located slightly north of the main intersection of Mims, recalled hearing the clock strike 10:00 o'clock that evening but does not recall hearing any explosion or unusual noise. He explained that he might have been asleep at the time or the noise might have been obliterated by the heavy truck traffic passing his home.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] on January 5, 1952.

B.SIS: It has been deemed advantageous to review the correspondence between HARRY T. MOORE and [redacted] Brevard County, Titusville.

[redacted] of Brevard County in Titusville, Florida, made available all the correspondence which he and his assistants were able to locate pertaining to HARRY T. MOORE. He explained that only correspondence and files for the past 2½ years are maintained in the current files at the Brevard County Court House in Titusville. All other files and correspondence are packed away in a small room which acts as the store room for the old files. It is possible that other correspondence prior to January, 1949, can not be readily located in this old file room due to the lack of a filing system. The correspondence pertaining to HARRY T. MOORE mainly relates to the period when he was principal of the Mims Negro elementary school. The only recent correspondence contained in this file were three letters, one dated October 4, 1950, one dated November 21, 1950, and one dated December 5, 1950, all of which pertain to the school bond issues which were being considered in the coming elections. The correspondence also appealed for funds to hire a janitor for the Negro elementary school at Mims and also to improve the facilities of the school. There was nothing personal in the correspondence, but was a routine effort on the part of the Progressive Voters League to improve conditions in the Negro schools.

[redacted] advised that in his opinion since MOORE's death many people have been discussing HARRY T. MOORE's value to the community and it is [redacted] opinion that they are attempting to make him a more important man than he actually was. Whereas [redacted] stated it was his opinion that HARRY T. MOORE was not an overly intelligent person. He was inclined to be lazy in comparison with some of the other Negro school principals. [redacted] went on to state that he was referring to MOORE just in the light as he knew him in connection with the Board of Education. He knew nothing of MOORE's outside activities or his personal life, [redacted] stated that he never knew HARRY T. MOORE was involved in the activities of the NAACP until the recent publicity resulting from his death. He stated the last time he saw MOORE was the Saturday before MOORE's death and at that time he had just noticed him on a street corner in Titusville. He did not speak to MOORE at that time but just remembered that he saw him.

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Insofar as the termination of MOORE's employment as principal in the Mims Negro school is concerned, [redacted] believes that there is a letter of resignation somewhere in the files but also believes that MOORE's resignation might have been prompted by the fact that he knew his contract was not going to be renewed for the year 1946 - 1947. [redacted] also explained that since learning of MOORE's extensive activities on behalf of the Progressive Voters League and the NAACP, it is possible that at the time MOORE's employment by the Board of Education was terminated or he resigned MOORE might have been already engaged in these outside activities to the point that he intended to dedicate his entire efforts to the work of those organizations. He felt that they were the factors that interfered with his doing a good job as principal.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] on January 5, 1952.

BASIS: To determine from DENNIS SAWYER, Merritt Island, Florida, any information in his possession concerning the November, 1950, elections involving ANDREW FORTENBERRY and his animosity to victim HARRY T. MOORE.

On interview DENNIS SAWYER stated he last saw HARRY T. MOORE approximately two or three months ago at a meeting in Cocoa which meeting was for the purpose of raising funds for the NAACP. The meeting was held at the Colored Baptist Church in Merritt Island. He stated that at this meeting there was no mention made of the "Groveland Case".

Concerning FORTENBERRY, SAWYER stated he has known FORTENBERRY for many years and considered him a good County Commissioner. He stated FORTENBERRY had promised him, SAWYER, to get several things for the colored population of Merritt Island in the nature of civic improvements. SAWYER noted that FORTENBERRY had fallen down on many of these promises but he felt that FORTENBERRY had good reason for not having them done.

Concerning FORTENBERRY's defeat in the November, 1950, election, SAWYER stated that the white people were the most anxious to see FORTENBERRY out of office. He stated that the Progressive Voters League had also backed up the FORTENBERRY opposition and that consequently the colored population of Brevard County had followed the Progressive Voters League. SAWYER stated that to the best of his knowledge the opposition to FORTENBERRY stemmed from FORTENBERRY's failure to keep his political promises. He stated that he had never heard that FORTENBERRY blamed MOORE or the colored vote for his defeat.

SAWYER stated he had been present at a meeting of the colored people in the Merritt Island area shortly before the November, 1950 elections at which meeting [redacted], a white man, was present. He stated that a county officer who was a [redacted] under FORTENBERRY, [redacted] had come to the meeting apparently trying to break the meeting up. SAWYER stated that during the time [redacted] was present he, SAWYER, had remained inside the meeting hall and did not hear or see any of the activity outside. According to SAWYER, [redacted] went out and spoke to [redacted] and apparently convinced him to go away. After that the meeting continued.

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According to SAWYER the victim, HARRY T. MOORE, was present at the meeting and gave a short speech to the assembly. The general theme of his speech was to the effect that if DAVE NISBET was elected he would undertake to protect and defend the rights of the Negro people of Brevard County.

Concerning FORTENBERRY himself, SAWYER stated he has approximately six colored men working for him at his sawmill and who live on FORTENBERRY's property. He recalled the names of [redacted] and [redacted]

He also recalled that one [redacted] who resides in a small house opposite the Negro Baptist Church in Merritt Island also worked for FORTENBERRY at one time. In this connection he noted that [redacted] had been on the county payroll up to the time of FORTENBERRY's defeat and that he had been allowed to remain on the payroll until a replacement could be found for him. SAWYER noted that [redacted] had also done work for FORTENBERRY personally around FORTENBERRY's home.

During the interview it developed that DENNIS SAWYER has been acquainted with both HARRY T. MOORE and HARRIETT MOORE for a period of approximately 20 years and he noted that the MOORES had resided in his home during the time HARRY T. MOORE was principal of the colored Grammar School at Merritt Island.

It should be noted that DENNIS SAWYER is 77 years of age and has lived in Merritt Island at his present address for the past 45 to 50 years. He stated he was born in the Bahamas in Nassau and is a naturalized United States citizen.

During the interview SAWYER pointed out that he many years ago had begun agitation to obtain equal facilities for Negro children in the schools. He stated he had made many contacts with the State and county officials for this purpose. According to SAWYER all of these officials had discouraged him in his efforts and he eventually reached a point where he felt he was unable to do any good in this line of endeavor. He stated that at this point HARRY T. MOORE had taken up his work at his suggestion and had carried on through the years. According to SAWYER as a result of MOORE's efforts in this direction he had been dropped from the school system.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted] AND [redacted] on January 5, 1952:

BASIS: Following interviewed as they are the nearest residents to the scene of the explosion, living in the residential area several hundred yards north of the residence of HARRY T. MOORE.

[redacted] advised they have lived in Titusville since 1946 and in their present residence for the past year. [redacted] is a commercial fisherman and truck driver.

He advised that he and his wife had just retired on the night of December 25, 1951 when they heard a terrific explosion. [redacted] stated he believed at first the explosion had occurred just south of his residence but immediately after the explosion he got out of bed and went out into his front yard. It is noted here that [redacted] front yard is approximately 1/20 yards from the intersection of the hard top road running in front of the MOORE residence. [redacted] stated he noted no signs of an explosion but after hesitating in his front yard for approximately 15 seconds, he observed a car, make, model and description unknown, proceeding at a slow rate of speed in a northerly direction along the road running in front of MOORE's residence. He stated that he could not tell anything about the occupants of this car, noted only that car lights were rather dim and stated that upon reaching the road running in an east-west direction the car hesitated momentarily, turned east across the railroad tracks and as best he could determine, proceeded north on U.S. Highway #1. [redacted] voiced the opinion himself that he felt that this car must have been driving along the road directly in front of the MOORE residence at the time of the explosion.

It is pointed out here that this information coincides with information furnished previously by [redacted] of Titusville to the effect that he and [redacted] of Kings, Florida, were driving directly in front of the MOORE residence at the time of the explosion on the night of December 25, 1951; that because of fright he could not keep his foot on the gas and had slowed the car down after the explosion after which they proceeded north to the residence of [redacted] without stopping at the scene.

[redacted] stated he did not make further inquiries regarding the explosion but returned to bed.

[redacted] stated he did not go to the MOORE residence until approximately 10 A.M. on Wednesday, December 26, 1951. He stated he had not known

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HARRY MOORE or any of MOORE's relatives or in-laws. He volunteered he noted no odor of any kind the morning of December 26, 1951 at the scene of the explosion. He stated that while living and working in and around Mims he has not seen or heard of any trouble between the white and colored people. He stated he knows of no enemies MOORE might have had in this vicinity and since the explosion has heard nothing which might shed light on the incident. [redacted] volunteered his cooperation in furnishing any information whatsoever which comes to his attention regarding the incident.

[redacted] Mims, Florida, advised that on December 25, 1951 they both were visiting her relatives in Savannah, Georgia. [redacted] advised they proceeded to Savannah on the Saturday preceding Christmas and returned to their home in Mims on the following Saturday afternoon. [redacted] indicated he is employed at the Howins Packing House in Mims, Florida and that his wife is temporarily employed at the Blue Goose Packing House.

It was indicated that due to their absence from the city they were unfamiliar with any of the details surrounding the explosion, were unable to furnish any information which would indicate that any suspicious persons were in the neighborhood and, to the best of their knowledge, do not recall any rumors indicating there were any racial difficulties existing in Mims, Florida.

[redacted] advised he was not personally acquainted with the victims but did know MOORE by sight as he had seen him only on occasions while both were at the local Post Office. Neither of these individuals were able to furnish any information relative to instant investigation.

[redacted] residents of Mims who operate a tavern two and a half miles north of Mims, upon interview advised they did not know victims HARRY and HARRIETT MOORE and that they are not acquainted with relatives of the victims. [redacted] stated he had several times seen [redacted] who had been pointed out to him as a block layer in Mims and vicinity.

The [redacted] advised that they had relatives visiting them from Indiana during the Christmas holidays; that as it was a busy season at their place of business they had spent most of their time at the tavern and had stayed at their residence while not working; and that they and their relatives had spent all of Christmas day and until after midnight Christmas night at the tavern. The [redacted] stated they had not heard or felt the blast of the explosion and knew nothing of the incident until the following morning when a resident just north of his tavern commented about hearing what appeared to be an explosion the night before. It is observed that the tavern is located approximately three miles from the residence of HARRY MOORE.

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The [] advised they did not visit the scene of the explosion until Sunday, December 30, 1951 and then did not make a close inspection of the explosion scene. They advised that to their knowledge the white residents of Mims got along fine with the colored residents here and they could furnish no information regarding any trouble or disturbances between races.

[] advised he knew nothing of MOORE's activities until after the explosion when he heard that MOORE had been quite active in the Progressive Voters League. He volunteered that he knew nothing of MOORE's political activity either in Mims or other parts of Florida.

Through discreet questioning, [] advised there had been a fairly heavy negro vote cast during the 1950 elections at which time DAVE NISBET had been elected County Commissioner through a "write-in" vote, defeating incumbent ANDY FORTENBERRY, who had held this office for over 20 years. [] advised that FORTENBERRY had been supported in Mims by County Commissioner DUNN and [] who operates one of the local truck stops. However, [] was unable to furnish further information along this line but stated he had heard that DUNN and [] had sponsored a barbecue or fish fry for negroes of Mims in support of FORTENBERRY's candidacy. [] could furnish no further information regarding HARRY MOORE's activity and could furnish nothing as to anyone in Mims who might have had a grudge against MOORE. He and his wife volunteered their cooperation in furnishing any information which might be of interest or value to this investigation.

[] residents of Mims for the past 24 years, advised they knew HARRY MOORE only by sight. [] is employed as a laborer at the Blue Goose Packing House, Mims and [] is a housewife. They advised they were in bed at their home about 9 o'clock on Christmas night. [] stated he was not awakened by any explosion but [] said that sometime after going to bed she was awakened by a loud noise. They advised they did not get up to make any inquiries in this regard and it was not until the next morning that they heard of the explosion at MOORE's residence. They related they have not been to the explosion scene since it occurred.

[] stated as far as they knew the relationships between the white and colored people in this vicinity have been good. [] advised he has noted no ill will or friction between the races at the place he is employed at the packing house where both the white and colored work side by side. They advised MOORE had never been to their house and to their knowledge he had not visited other people in the neighborhood. They stated they had noted no strange individuals or cars in the neighborhood during Christmas Day; stated they have not heard anyone express any opinions or give any

indication as to the cause or reason for the explosion and both pledged their cooperation in furnishing to Bureau Agents any information which might be of value to this investigation.

[redacted], employed as night attendant at Duff's Standard Service Station, Miss, upon interview advised that he had slept all day Christmas day, had gone to work at 7 P.M. Christmas night and was on duty at the service station in downtown Miss when he and a customer, standing underneath the marquee at the station, heard a loud noise. [redacted] stated he and the customer remarked it sounded like a tire blow out on one of the large truck vans parked across from his station and they passed the incident up with that.

[redacted] stated it was not until approximately 2 A.M. December 26, 1951 that he knew of the explosion at MOORE's residence. It was about 2 A.M. when [redacted] drove into his station for gas and as it was foggy at the time [redacted] remarked to [redacted] that it was a bad day for driving, to which [redacted] replied that it had been a bad day all around. [redacted] explained by telling [redacted] of the bombing of the MOORE residence, that he, [redacted], had just returned from taking HARRY and HARRIETT MOORE to Sanford where HARRY MOORE had died in a local hospital and he had left his sister, HARRIETT MOORE, in a very bad condition.

[redacted] stated that he knew HARRY MOORE from MOORE's visits to his station to get gas. He stated he knew of no racial disturbances in or around Miss, that he knew of no one in Miss, white or colored, who might have had any grudge against MOORE, adding that he knew little of MOORE's activities prior to his death. He stated he knew nothing which might be of value regarding the explosion and had heard very little opinion expressed by local residents regarding the reason behind the bombing or who might have committed the act.

[redacted] stated he had visited the explosion scene on Wednesday, December 26, 1951 and observed the small crater in the ground left by the explosive and the damage to the building. [redacted] volunteered that he formerly worked at a rock quarry in the New England States and that he did not believe dynamite had been used in the explosion at the MOORE residence. He expressed his opinion that "It would take two men to carry enough dynamite to cause the destruction to the building that was noted at the MOORE residence." He expressed the opinion, based on his experience with dynamite, that the main force of a dynamite explosion is downward. He stated that had dynamite been used at the MOORE residence it could not have possibly wrecked the dwelling in the manner which it was wrecked because of the open space on all sides between the ground and

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the floor and sills of the building.

[] concluded that he would gladly furnish to Bureau Agents any information he may pick up in his contacts with local people from day to day or in referring Agents to individuals whom he may determine to know anything of instant explosion.

[] advised they have lived in and around Mims for three years and at their present residence since July, 1951. [] is employed by the PAUL SMITH Construction Company at Cocoa, Florida. He and his wife advised they had retired early on Christmas night; that they were not awakened by any explosion or loud noise that night and know nothing of the bombing of MOORE's residence until the following day when he was told by a fellow worker who had heard of the explosion.

The [] advised they did not know HARRY MOORE; did not know that a colored family lived in the MOORE residence, stating that since he had seen white people working in the small grove immediately in front of the MOORE residence, he was of the opinion that white people lived there. He stated he did not know any of MOORE's relatives or in-laws living in Mims.

[] stated he knows and has talked to several white people in and around Mims, that he has always worked around colored people and has never seen or heard of any racial disturbances in Mims or vicinity between white and colored people. He stated he has heard no opinions expressed as to the persons who might have committed this act except that one colored resident voiced the opinion that he did not believe it was committed by any local person, either white or colored but that it was done by someone outside of Mims.

Both [] and wife, who is employed on a part time basis at the Blue Goose Packing House, volunteered to furnish any information which might come to their attention that would be of value in this investigation.

[] of the local Baptist Church, advised that he has lived in the parsonage for only 17 months. He stated that during recent months he has been able to spend only weekends in Mims as he maintains a home in Orlando where he stays most of the time except for two days each week when he attends classes at the Florida Baptist Institute in Lakeland.

[] advised he and his wife had been in Orlando for several days

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prior to and immediately after Christmas and it was not until they returned to Mims on Saturday, December 29, 1951 that he knew of the explosion other than through reading about it in the Orlando newspaper.

[] stated that to his knowledge a very good relationship exists between white and colored people of Mims; stated he has never seen or heard of any friction or disturbances between white and colored people here and concluded that he has heard nothing since returning to Mims that might be of value to instant investigation.

[] advised that due to the limited amount of time he has spent in Mims he did not know HARRY and HARRIETT MOORE or any of their relatives or in-laws. He advised that in visiting members of his congregation he has been unable to develop information as to who might have committed this act, stating that local residents appeared to be perplexed and dumb-founded that such a thing would happen in Mims. [] expressed his regrets over the incident and volunteered to furnish any information or be of any other possible assistance to Bureau Agents during the investigation of this matter.

In an effort to locate [] mentioned above, his brother, [] who operates a small general store and garage on the northside of Mims, was interviewed. His store is located just west of the negro quarters on U. S. Highway #1 in Mims. [] advised he has operated a business at this location for the past 23 years; that he knew HARRY MOORE at the time MOORE taught school in Mims and vicinity, and that he knew for many years, prior to his death, GEORGE SIMS, the father of HARRIETT MOORE. He stated HARRIETT's father enjoyed a fine reputation among both white and colored people in Mims prior to his death and that he had visited [] store almost daily during his later life.

[] advised that since HARRY MOORE has spent very little time in Mims during the past eight years, he knew nothing of MOORE's activity during that period. [] related that an excellent relationship exists between the white people and colored people of Mims stating that the colored people are treated well, stay mostly in their residential areas except for business trading at local stores and that he has never known of any trouble between the races here.

[] stated he knew of no one who might be mad at or having a grudge against HARRY MOORE; that he knew of no one locally who might be capable of committing the act and had heard no rumors which might shed any

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light regarding the identity of the persons involved in the explosion.

As [] appeared to be very familiar with all local and county-wide activities and appeared to be a reliable individual and very cooperative, he was questioned discreetly regarding political activities within recent years in this area. [] stated that there has been an increasing number of negro voters during the past several years, a goodly number voting in the Mims area during the 1950 elections. He advised that DAVE NISBET was elected County Commissioner by a "write-in" vote in the elections in November, 1950, defeating ANDY FORTENBERRY who had been a County Commissioner for 2 1/2 years and Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners for many years.

[] stated he had heard through various but unrecalled sources that the negro vote within the County, including the Mims area, had reportedly played an important part in the defeat of FORTENBERRY. He stated that he had heard since MOORE's death that MOORE had been quite active in the (Progressive) Voters League and particularly in influencing the colored voters but that he knew nothing of any political activity on MOORE's part with respect to the colored voters in Mims. He stated he had heard that an outside negro, one who did not reside in Mims or vicinity, had been brought into Mims to "swing the negro vote here". [] was unable to furnish the identity of the individual brought in to swing the negro vote but volunteered that [], who operates a garage just south of [] store and who is considered reliable, would possibly be able to furnish the identity of the individual brought into Mims.

[] agreed to make some discreet inquiry among colored residents here whom he considers reliable and well informed to ascertain the identity of the individual brought into Mims just prior to the election and in the event his inquiries are negative, inquiry for this purpose will be made later of []

[] at Duffy's Standard Service Station and a resident of Mims for 30 years, coming originally from Boston, advised he had worked at [] tavern north of Mims all day Christmas day and until after midnight Christmas night. He advised that due to the continuous noise in the tavern he did not hear or feel the results of the explosion and knew nothing of it until the following day. He advised that since the explosion he has heard nothing to indicate the identity of the persons who committed this act and has heard little or no expression from local residents as to the reason or cause of this explosion.

He stated to his knowledge a good relationship exists between white

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and colored residents here as he know of no disturbances or friction between the white and colored people in Mims or vicinity. [redacted] advised he know HARRY MOORE only by sight and know nothing of MOORE's activities for the past several years. He denied having heard any statements made against MOORE or directed against MOORE's activities. He too volunteered his cooperation in furnishing information which might be of value to this investigation.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents []
[] and [] on January 5, 1952:

BASIS: Rev. WILLIAM BUTLER KYZER was interviewed inasmuch as he is the Justice of the Peace covering the Mims area of Florida.

Rev. WILLIAM BUTLER KYZER of Mims, Florida, who has been the Justice of the Peace for the 16th District covering the area north of Titusville, Florida to the Brevard County line, including Mims, Florida, for the past 14 years and who has been a Baptist Preacher for the past 40 years, furnished the following information:

He had known HARRY T. MOORE for many years, originally by reason of the fact that he was a Trustee in the school system and HARRY MOORE was a teacher and later Principal of the Mims negro school.

At the time of instant explosion he was awake in bed at his home near the business section of Mims, Florida, which is approximately one mile north of MOORE's home. He had retired at approximately 10 P.M. that evening and was still awake fifteen or twenty minutes later when his house was shaken by a terrific explosion. He called to [] who happened to be asleep at the time and remarked to her he thought the packing house had blown up.

Going out to the porch he was unable to see anything which would aid him in determining the cause of this explosion. He then went out in the back yard to look around the area of Mims to see if he could see any fire or smoke from the explosion. It wasn't until the next morning that he learned HARRY MOORE had been killed by an explosion set under his home.

The following morning he went to the scene and examined it, at which time he told [] that it certainly wasn't dynamite because the hole left by the explosion was much too small for any dynamite charge sufficient to cause such damage.

Rev. KYZER, who has used considerable amounts of dynamite throughout his life in grove and road work, believes it would have taken a case of dynamite to do the instant damage but does not believe dynamite was used because there was absolutely no trace of dynamite odor or fumes which would have remained.

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Rev. KYZER was not even aware of the fact HARRY MOORE resided at instant house but thought that he resided somewhere else in the negro quarters. It had been his belief that instant house was still owned by the [] family. He further stated that he considered HARRY MOORE to have been an intelligent, good teacher, who resigned from his position as Principal at the negro elementary school in Hills in order to take up his work with the NAACP, and the Progressive Voters League. It was his opinion HARRY MOORE had considerable influence on the negroes in the Brevard County area and could definitely control the negro vote.

Rev. KYZER heartily believes that instant explosion was not a "cracker job" because a cracker would have gone to MOORE's home, called him out and shot him without any subterfuge. He believes that it was an expert inside job of the NAACP. He states that if he were in the same position as [] of the NAACP he doesn't know what would give him a better opportunity to advance the cause of the NAACP than to arrange for the death of HARRY MOORE through a spectacular explosion.

Rev. KYZER states he recalls reading in a Daytona Beach paper at the time of the recent NAACP convention that MOORE owed the party over \$2,000. and was given a part time job as a result of the convention vote. Inasmuch as HARRY MOORE was not doing a good job for the NAACP and his usefulness to the NAACP was long past, it would be logical for that organization to be rid of MOORE and at the same time make a martyr of him to the benefit of the NAACP. Rev. KYZER insists that no person or persons in the Brevard County area, either white or negro, could have been involved in this murder.

Rev. KYZER explained he has never known any quarrels or antagonism of unusual nature to exist between the white and negro people of the Brevard County area. He believes instant case was a case of out and out murder and that all decent people in the community are interested in bringing the culprit or culprits to justice.

Concerning the election activities of HARRY T. MOORE, Rev. KYZER volunteered the following information:

It was the practice of the negro people in the Brevard County area to invite ARTHUR DUNN, the County Commissioner, and himself, to informal meetings at various negro churches in order to obtain their advice concerning the various candidates. The negroes would then have their own private meetings to further discuss election questions and decide who to vote for. In these various meetings HARRY T. MOORE held the top position of influence.

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In the recent election in 1950 ANDREW FORTENBERG, who had been the Chairman of the County Commission for many years and represented the Merritt Island area won the primary election in May, 1950 for re-election as County Commissioner. However, through the efforts of many white people in the Cocoa area who were antagonistic to Mr. FORTENBERG's activities at the Port of Authority at Cape Canaveral, and the negro vote in Brevard County, Mr. FORTENBERG was defeated in the final election in November, 1950 through a "write-in" vote for DAVID NISBET. Rev. KYZER states he has always been a very good friend of ANDREW FORTENBERG's and still considers him one of his best friends but believes that the welfare of Brevard County in general was advanced by the election of DAVID NISBET who has brought harmony to the County Commission.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] on January 5, 1952.

BASIS: To determine from [redacted] his position concerning the November, 1950, elections and the defeat of ANDREW FORTENBERRY, with particular reference to any animosity FORTENBERRY held toward HARRY T. MOORE.

By way of background [redacted] is a graduate of a Florida Law School and a member of the Florida Bar although he has never practiced law. He is the owner of a substantial citrus grove and [redacted] the Carlton Fruit Stand. He appears to be a substantial citizen and a man of approximately 42 years of age.

He related the following information concerning the 1950 election:

[redacted] father had purchased a piece of land on Merritt Island from the City of Cocoa several years ago. FORTENBERRY had expressed a desire to buy a portion of this land for a county road. To this end FORTENBERRY had a survey made showing the proposed rightofway through the citrus groves which [redacted] father had subsequently planted. [redacted] father later found out that the State did actually own a rightofway through the grove. At that time [redacted] father went to see FORTENBERRY to ask him to have the State right-away changed offering to deed to the State a corner of the grove for the purpose of putting the road through. FORTENBERRY refused. Thereafter the [redacted] approached several State officials with his proposal. All of these officials agreed to change the routing of the road, however, they did not desire to go over FORTENBERRY's head inasmuch as he was the chairman of the County Commission and if FORTENBERRY approved the State would take the necessary steps to change the road. The [redacted] again approached FORTENBERRY and again FORTENBERRY refused to make the change. Shortly thereafter FORTENBERRY asked [redacted] support in the coming 1950 election. Shortly after the May, 1950, primary election [redacted] father passed away. [redacted] stated that he believed his father's death was hastened by the difficulty with FORTENBERRY.

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[redacted] pointed out this background so that the agents might have a clearer understanding as to [redacted] previous background with relation to FORTENBERRY.

Shortly after [redacted] father's death, [redacted] generally known as [redacted] of Indianova, Merritt Island, approached [redacted] and asked him if he would be in favor of getting another man to beat FORTENBERRY in the general elections to be held in November of 1950. At that time [redacted] solicited \$100 from [redacted] as a portion of the campaign fund. [redacted] pointed out that the general consensus in the county was to the effect that FORTENBERRY was so strong politically that it was not possible to arrive at an opponent who could defeat him in an election for county commissioner. [redacted] inquired whether [redacted] would appropriate \$100 if a sufficient number of other business men in the Cocoa area could be solicited to fight FORTENBERRY.

Shortly after this original contact, a meeting was held of the small group of leading men in the Cocoa - Merritt Island area at the home of [redacted], brother of [redacted]. It should be explained that [redacted], was an adopted child and his surname was officially changed from [redacted] to [redacted] after his adoption. His brother [redacted] had never been adopted and his name had never been changed. Present at this meeting was an attorney, [redacted] of Cocoa who acted as [redacted] throughout the entire campaign. It was decided at the meeting to circulate petitions throughout the county asking the residents of Brevard County to help eliminate FORTENBERRY and to support DAVE NISBET. The county was divided into distribution areas. [redacted] volunteered to distribute the petitions in the colored area of Merritt Island. The gathering agreed that the only way to defeat FORTENBERRY was to come out in open opposition to him.

[redacted] stated that he took the petitions and presented them to a meeting in one of the colored churches on Merritt Island. In order to get the colored people to agree it had been necessary for him to convince the two colored leaders of Merritt Island, DENNIS SAWYER and [redacted] that their cause was the correct one. In order to do that he reminded them of FORTENBERRY's broken promises. With him at this meeting was [redacted] a real estate broker at Merritt Island.

[redacted] stated that after all of the petitions had been obtained the names of the signers were published in the Cocoa newspaper.

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Thereafter FORTENBERRY called a meeting of the county Democratic Executive Committee at which meeting he introduced a proposal to oust from the Democratic Party all of those persons who had signed the petition. In this connection [] pointed out that an Attorney by the name of [] was present at the meeting and could furnish detailed information as to what went on at the meeting. [] said as nearly as he could tell FORTENBERRY proposed to oust these members because they were not good Democrats.

By way of explaining FORTENBERRY's power over the Executive Committee [] related an incident which occurred approximately 1½ years ago. He stated the Executive Committee is normally made up of some 40 members but that interest had lagged and the Committee had dropped to a membership of approximately 12 persons. FORTENBERRY called a special meeting for the purpose of electing new members to the Committee. Only 6 members showed up for this meeting. At that time they elected 6 new members to the Committee. [] stated that FORTENBERRY soon learned he was unable to control these 6 new members and thereupon called another meeting of the Committee for the purpose of eliminating them. At this second meeting the original 6 members were present but only 5 of the new members were able to attend. FORTENBERRY introduced a motion to the effect that any new members to the Executive Committee had to be presented to the Committee in writing at that particular meeting. FORTENBERRY's motion was seconded and carried over the protest of the 5 new members present and the resolution passed by a vote of 6 to 5. The 5 new members protested that it was strictly a "fast one" pulled on them and that it would be impossible for them to go out and obtain the names of persons who would serve on the Executive Committee and submit their names in writing at that particular meeting. Whereupon the old members including FORTENBERRY drew from their pockets the names of many persons and presented them to the meeting in nomination. All of the names presented were voted upon and all of them were elected to the Committee with the old 6 members voting in favor and the 5 new members being opposed.

[] stated that after this announcement had been made that all of the petition signers had been ousted from the Democratic Party the colored people on Merritt Island became worried as to whether or not they would be allowed to vote and if so how they should go about writing in DAVE NISBET's name on the ballot. Several of them approached [] with these questions. He said he then decided to hold a meeting at the colored Baptist Church on Merritt Island for the purpose of answering these questions. DAVE NISBET, [] and himself were to be the

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only white men present at the meeting. [] said he anticipated trouble from FORTENBERRY and thought possibly FORTENBERRY might have photographers at the meeting or that [] might be present to cause trouble. Based on this he discouraged NISBET from appearing at the meeting. [] said the meeting started without incident and that it had been in progress some 30 to 35 minutes when he heard some loud talking outside which was disturbing all of the people at the meeting. He said the talking became louder and he began to hear whispering around the assembly "that's []". He then went outside and found [] talking to 3 colored men who he, [] had posted outside as lookouts for any trouble that might come up. [] said that [] was telling these 3 colored men that FORTENBERRY was the man they should vote for. He noted that one of the colored men was a party by the name of [], also known as [], a resident of Merritt Island.

[] stated he walked up to [] and put his hand on his shoulder telling him not to come out to the meeting and start trouble. [] said [] asked him "what do you mean". [] replied that he, [] was starting a disturbance whereas he was really supposed to put down any disturbances. Thereafter [] invited [] to come inside and attend the meeting in a peaceful manner if he so desired. [] excused himself by saying that he had heard that a new bar had been put in on Merritt Island and he was coming over to see if anything was going on there. [] declined to come into the meeting and said he was going home and thereafter he left. In this connection [] noted that after the election [] came to him and apologized for raising the disturbance at the meeting. He said he had been ordered by FORTENBERRY to go to the meeting, but [] did not explain to him his purpose or objective. [] told him that he had figured FORTENBERRY would win the election and that he, [] would continue working for FORTENBERRY, but now that FORTENBERRY had been defeated he wanted to continue working for the county.

Concerning the election [] stated he had gone to Mims to electioneer for NISBET. He recalls seeing ARTHUR DUNN, present county commissioner from the Mims district, inside the legal limit from the polls talking with each colored person as he came in to vote. [] said he himself kept his distance and was unable to hear what DUNN was telling them. [] also said that there was a colored woman who was driving

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colored voters to the polls in an automobile furnished by FORTENBERRY. He said he was worried about the way the vote was going and finally approached this woman asking her just what she was doing. Whereupon the woman replied, "don't you worry about us colored folks, we'll vote the right way".

In connection with [] it should be noted that [] stated [] is a FORTENBERRY man and was in all possibility electioneering for FORTENBERRY at the polls, however, he believes since FORTENBERRY's defeat that [] has made an about face and is no longer in sympathy with FORTENBERRY.

Shortly after the election [] learned from DAVE NISBET that one [] who operates a juice stand north of Mims had 7 signed affidavits from Negroes in the Mims area to the effect that [] had either paid money or given liquor to Negroes to vote for NISBET. [] explained that [] was a former runner for JOHN WEATHERS who prior to his death owned a bar in Cocoa and was considered king of the rackets in Brevard County. In explanation [] said that WEATHERS operated a numbers bolita and slot machines in Brevard County. [] also pointed out that [] has been accused of killing a white woman several years ago but that this accusation had never been proven. This white woman ostensibly had become involved with JOHN WEATHERS in Cocoa and it was believed that [] was the finger man.

[] stated he had never given any money or liquor to anyone to vote for NISBET but to the contrary he had heard that FORTENBERRY's forces had given money and liquor for votes, but this was extremely hearsay and he could not substantiate it in any way.

After hearing this [] by himself, went to see [] at his juice stand and told him what he had heard from NISBET. [] denied making such a statement to NISBET and said "that is how lies got started". [] did say though that he did have affidavits and that he was going to use them if necessary. [] ordered [] off his property. Instead [] got out of his car and went into the fruit stand where [] had a gun behind the counter. At this point [] stated "alright you fellows keep this up and somebody's going to get killed." To which [] replied that he, [] could probably take a gun and kill him but that would be to no avail as there were many other men in the county behind DAVE NISBET and his sole purpose in visiting [] was to

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straighten out the statement made by [] concerning the affidavits. [] told [] emphatically that in any statements he, [] made he should avoid using the name of [] unless he was certain he could prove his statement because he [] would see to it that it was thrashed out in Court whereupon his meeting with [] ended and they ostensibly departed as friends.

To further enlighten the Agents on the political picture in Brevard County, [] said that he and several other business men had formed the Brevard County Good Citizens League. The objective of the league was merely to have the existing laws of the state statutes enforced and not as a reformation group. The county had slot machines in operation from one end of the county to the other and it was general knowledge in the county that the numbers and bolita rackets were wide open. He said at this time the group could obtain very little support from their own friends and literally no support from State and county officials. The group took in several members of the clergy and it became more of a religious social group than a group trying to have the laws enforced.

During the time the League was active he, [], owned a dry cleaning establishment in Cocoa and word had come to him from one of his employees that he, [] had "better lay off" or it would be his life. He said he tried his best to obtain the source of the threat from his employee who was colored but he declined to tell where he obtained the information.

Subsequent thereto one of his best colored employees named [] better known as [] received a threat to get out of the county within 24 hours. [] could not talk [] out of leaving and he believed that this was just one means of the "syndicate" of getting at him for a crusade against violations of the gambling laws.

[] enumerated many instances of trying to enlist the aid of Assistant States Attorney, States Attorney, the Governor and County Officials, but received no encouragement nor positive action on the part of any of them.

Concerning the threats to himself and his employee [] [] stated there was no way to prove it but he believed that came from JOHN WEATHERS. He noted that within two days after WEATHERS' death from a heart attack, [] returned to his employ and has been there ever since.

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[redacted] furnished the following names and information concerning 3 associates of ANDREW FORTENBERRY.

ARTHUR DUNN - DUNN has been a long time County Commissioner from the Mims District and has been close to FORTENBERRY during his various terms. He is at the present time the County Commissioner from the Mims area.

COLONEL BUTT - COLONEL BUTT is the Mayor of Cocoa and a long time working associate of FORTENBERRY. [redacted] pointed out that FORTENBERRY has been interested in a project known as the Canaveral Port Project for many years. He recalled an instance where GORDON FORTENBERRY, deceased son of ANDREW FORTENBERRY, was talking about a request made by his father of COLONEL BUTTS to assist him in this project. According to [redacted], GORDON reportedly stated that there had been some stories to the effect that COLONEL BUTT would not go to bat for FORTENBERRY in the Canaveral Port Project. GORDON reportedly said "if he doesn't my daddy will sure kill him" or words to that effect. [redacted] stated he believes COLONEL BUTT has since turned against FORTENBERRY.

[redacted] was an Attorney in Cocoa. According to [redacted] acted as [redacted] for the County Democratic Executive Committee and that he was definitely a FORTENBERRY man. [redacted] stated he believes [redacted] has since re-entered the armed forces of the United States.

Concerning FORTENBERRY and the general political scene in Brevard County, [redacted] advised that approximately 3 months ago he was contacted by [redacted] of the Orlando Post Newspaper. [redacted] in the 1950 election was an unsuccessful [redacted]. He has known [redacted] for many years and was contacted by him with regard to a newspaper FORTENBERRY contemplated publishing. FORTENBERRY told [redacted] that he would like for the Orlando Post to furnish him an editor and also print a weekly publication which he FORTENBERRY desired to publish and what was later to become the "East Coast Trade Winds" weekly newspaper. [redacted] said he told [redacted] that such a newspaper would be used for FORTENBERRY's personal political benefit and he did not believe it would be a newspaper beneficial to all the citizens of the county. [redacted] does not know whether [redacted] entered into any contract to print the Trade Winds paper but he did advise [redacted] that he would agree to print the paper but not to furnish an editor.

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During the political campaign [] said he learned that FORTENBERRY owned one parcel of property fronting his approximately one mile on Merritt Island road. A sawmill owned by FORTENBERRY is on part of this property. FORTENBERRY pays less tax on this entire piece of property than does one [] also of Merritt Island who owns on the same road 100 feet in a less desirable section. [] said that this information was definitely substantiated by him in reviewing the county tax records and could further be substantiated by [].

In this connection, [] said that FORTENBERRY was on the Brevard County Tax and Assessment Equalization Board and it is the responsibility of that Board that all assessments and taxes are all equalized for all property owners.

[] went on to relate that he had heard that some unknown lumber company outside of Brevard County made it a practice to buy lumber from the lumber company owned by FORTENBERRY and in turn sell that lumber back to Brevard County for construction work. He stated that the above mentioned [] of Indian River Drive, one mile south of Cocoa would be able to furnish more details concerning these transactions.

[] said that FORTENBERRY has never gotten over his defeat and he does not believe that he will take it laying down. He believes that he is rallying his forces and getting lined up for the coming county election to be held in May of 1952. To add insult to injury as far as FORTENBERRY's defeat was concerned, along with the position of Chairman of the County Commission goes the position of the Canaveral Port Authority and when FORTENBERRY was defeated he was also dropped from the chairmanship of the Port Authority. To this [] related that the Port was a pet project of FORTENBERRY for many years inasmuch as the port was on Nisbet Island and FORTENBERRY has vast holdings on the Island. Since his defeat FORTENBERRY has been a constant thorn in the Authority trying to get them to take more positive and definite action with regard to the development of the port.

[] related that FORTENBERRY has a home approximately 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Merritt Island Road and that a hard surfaced road was constructed all the way to his residence. [] said he had no way to prove it but it was the consensus among the county leaders that the road was constructed purely for the personal benefit of FORTENBERRY out of county tax funds. No other residences are located on this road and to [] knowledge all the property along the right of way is owned by FORTENBERRY.

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Concerning the political situation in the northern part of Brevard County where Mims is located, [] advised that [] who is [] of the Ford Tractor Company could and probably would furnish Bureau Agents with additional information concerning Commissioners FORTENBERRY and DUNN.

Concerning HARRY T. MOORE, victim in instant case, [] [] said that he did not know the man and did not recall ever having met him. When questioned as to whether HARRY T. MOORE was at the meeting on Merritt Island [] related that if he were there he did not recall it and that possibly MOORE had spoke to the group before he and [] arrived or after they left. He said it was possible that MOORE was at the meeting and he did not attach any particular significance to the event.

As far as the Mims area of the County is concerned [] said that there is no question in anybody's mind but what the entire colored vote in the Mims area went as a solid block for DAVE NISBET. With regard to the overall picture [] believed that FORTENBERRY would have been defeated even though the colored vote had gone completely for FORTENBERRY. In other words he said that even though the colored vote was almost a solid block against FORTENBERRY throughout the County that sufficient force had rallied to defeat FORTENBERRY without any solicitation on the part of the colored vote.

At the conclusion of the interview [] voluntarily advised the Agents that the previous night, January 4, 1952, at approximately 6:45 he received a telephone call from [] Brevard County. [] inquired as to whether HARRY T. MOORE had been present at the Merritt Island meeting just prior to the November, 1950, election. [] told him that he did not recall whether MOORE was present or not as he had previously informed the Agents and he did not attach any significance to the call until he was approached by Bureau Agents.

[] was asked by the Agents if he knew of any activities of the Ku Klux Klan in Brevard County. He stated that about 10 years ago he had been approached by then [] to either join the Ku Klux Klan or to assist him in organizing a unit of the Ku Klux Klan in Brevard County. [] stated he refused [] offer. [] left Cocoa a short time thereafter and has not returned until approximately 8 weeks ago.

EHD:JIS
MI 44-270

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] on January 5, 1952:

BASIS: [redacted] Cocoa, interviewed for information concerning MOORE's presence at a meeting among the colored citizens on Merritt Island prior to the November, 1950 election.

[redacted] Cocoa, Florida, advised he had talked to [redacted] who was present at the meeting on Merritt Island during the November, 1950 election and that [redacted] had informed him that MOORE, the victim, definitely did not attend the meeting on Merritt Island when the group met in November, 1950 to discuss the political battle between FOMBERBERY and DAVE MISSETT.

[redacted] said that it was his recollection that MOORE did attend the meeting of the Cocoa colored people at or about the same time and that it was common knowledge in Cocoa that MOORE was working for DAVE MISSETT. DUMI said that, as he recalled, MISSETT was present at the meeting in Cocoa attended by MOORE and possibly could furnish additional information concerning MOORE's activities at that time.

JAH:JES
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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents []
[] and [] on January 6, 1952:

BASIS: Following individuals were interviewed since they are residents in the area of the home of the late HARRY T. MOORE and his wife, HARRIETT.

[] who is employed as a serviceman by the Florida Power and Light Company, said he has been in the vicinity of Mims for a period of approximately four years. [] indicated that he was at his home during the evening of December 25, 1951, and recalls that at approximately 10:30 P.M. he heard a very intense explosion which he thought was located in the orange grove immediately to the rear of his home.

[] advised he had served in the U. S. Marine Corps for a period of approximately five and a half years and had had considerable experience with explosives and indicated that the sound of the explosion resembled that of a high velocity explosive and did not resemble dynamite which he had used intermittently during his present employment.

[] added that shortly after the sound of the explosion he got out of bed and proceeded to the rear of his home and shortly after arriving at the back door, heard a woman screaming. At this time he was of the impression the explosion was the result of some trick which had been played upon some of the local residents during the Christmas holidays.

[] also stated on the following morning, December 26, 1951, he proceeded to the scene of the explosion and mingled with the crowd which had gathered there. He stated that he had an opportunity to be close to the scene of the explosion and added that he had lifted up a handful of sand and did not smell the odor of dynamite which would have been present if that substance had been used.

[] stated he has an opportunity to circulate about the area surrounding Mims during his employment and at no time had he heard any statements which would indicate or tend to identify the persons responsible for the bombing. He stated there had been no difficulty with the negro race in Mims, Florida and that he personally was not acquainted with either of the victims.

[] was very cooperative during the entire period of the interview and indicated a willingness to be of assistance if information came into his possession.

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[redacted] were reinterviewed concerning any additional information which they may have picked up relative to the bombing but they were unable to furnish any additional information.

[redacted] however, recalled that he had been acquainted with the victim, HARRY T. MOORE, but was unaware of any of his activities and last saw him approximately a month ago at the Mims Post Office.

M. J. BAILEY, Box 98, Mims, and [redacted] of the same address, were separately interviewed relative to the cause of the explosion in question. Mr. BAILEY, who is over 75 years of age and quite deaf, advised he has resided in this area for over 30 years, stated he heard the explosion but had not been near the scene of it. He stated he had heard numerous residents talking about the bombing and recalled he heard some individual state that the unknown subject had run through the grove immediately in front of the victim's home to the hard top highway and disappeared.

He also stated that during some conversation with unrecalled individuals that he had heard someone say "He got what was coming to him." BAILEY was unable to recall the individuals who made either of these statements.

BAILEY also stated that he was personally unacquainted with the victim but that he knew him as a school teacher in a local negro school but was unaware of his activities; that he had never heard any statements of a derogatory nature being made about the victim and was unaware of any reason for his assassination.

[redacted] who is approximately 16 years of age, advised that he had no information concerning the victim and had heard nothing from the younger people in town relative to the cause thereof.

[redacted] added that the white people in Mims were not too well acquainted with the victims' activities and knew very little about them.

[redacted] who resides in a home located approximately 500 yards from the scene of the bombing, stated they have resided in Mims for a period of approximately two years. [redacted] stated he is employed as a carpenter in the Titusville area and is gone during most of the working day.

He stated on Christmas, 1951 he was away from home during most of the day, that he, his wife and daughter had returned to their home approximately 11 o'clock and that he and his wife had retired at approximately 9 P.M.

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He indicated he heard an explosion which occurred at approximately 10:30 P.M. which he believed had occurred very near to his home. He stated at the time of the explosion he turned on the light, observed the time, looked around to the rear of his home to see if one of the gas tanks located at his home or one of his neighbors' had exploded. He stated after making this check he went back to bed.

[redacted] stated he proceeded to Titusville early the following morning and during the course of conversation with a fellow employee, learned of the bombing at Mims. [redacted] stated that due to his short residence in Mims he was not too well acquainted with the neighbors and did not know the victim or his wife.

[redacted] continuing, stated that prior to coming to Florida he had been employed as a coal miner in Kentucky and was well aware of the effects of dynamite and the fact that dynamite leaves a residual odor. He indicated his home was close enough to the bombing so that he would have smelled this odor if dynamite had been used. He was of the impression that it would take "a wagon load of dynamite" to cause the damage which had been occasioned to the victims' home and was of the impression this particular type of explosive had not been used.

[redacted] added that they had not seen any individuals in the vicinity who were acting in a suspicious manner, that they had never heard of any activity which would indicate there was trouble between the races in the Mims area and that they were unacquainted with the victims and their families.

[redacted] who is the daughter of [redacted] [redacted] advised at the time of the explosion she was at the show in Titusville and was unable to furnish any information which would tend to identify the unknown subjects of this case. She possessed no information relative to any unrest in the Mims area and due to her short residence in Mims, was unacquainted with the victims and their respective families.

[redacted] stated he was at home in bed at the time of the explosion which occurred at the victims' residence. He stated the explosion was very intense and appeared to be very close to his home. [redacted] was also of the impression that the explosion resulted from a gas tank located to the rear of his home or at the rear of one of his neighbors and upon ascertaining such was not true, returned to bed.

[redacted] advised he is employed as a grove worker in the Mims area,

JAH:JMS
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having been in this locality since April, 1951, coming to Mims from Titusville, Florida. He stated he had lived in Titusville for approximately a year and that his permanent residence was Lyons, Georgia.

[redacted] advised he was not well acquainted with his neighbors in Mims and did not know the victims. He indicated that during the course of his work he meets a great many negroes but none of these individuals have offered any information concerning the cause of the explosion and he was unable to furnish any information himself.

[redacted] advised that the relation between the negroes and the whites in the Mims area was good but was not familiar with any of the political or social activities of the victim and his wife.

[redacted] were separately interviewed concerning their knowledge of the bombing which occurred at the residence of HARRY T. MOORE on December 25, 1951. [redacted] advised she and her husband have lived in Mims since 1916, that they are very well acquainted with all of the old residents of this locality and that she was very active in social and political affairs in the Mims area.

[redacted] stated she has been particularly active as a member of the Elections Board in the upper section of Brevard County and during the 1950 elections was in charge of the polls in Mims. She stated at that time there was a vast increase in the number of negro voters and particularly an increase in the number of negroes who registered or qualified to vote in that area. She estimated there were approximately 236 negroes registered in the Mims area which number approximated the number of whites who were registered.

She stated HARRY T. MOORE and other educated negroes were very active in bringing the negroes to the polls for the purpose of registering them and during the November elections to be sure that they were voting. She stated HARRY MOORE had been particularly active in the vicinity of Mims since the date he terminated his services as Principal of the negro school in Mims.

In this connection [redacted] stated that MOORE had made a nuisance of himself in attempting to better the conditions of the colored race, and at the slightest provocation would write letters of criticism to [redacted] who was [redacted] in this election. She stated that HARRY MOORE wrote letters to [redacted] upon the stationery of the NAACP and in this manner attempted to influence the actions of the Election Board officials.

JAH:JES
LA 44-270

At the time of the November, 1950 elections HARRY MOORE, one of the [] and some of the other educated negroes in this area were active in transporting negro voters to the polls. She stated at the time the votes were being counted it was always possible to ascertain the identity of the negro voters because they had written in the names of NISBET, who was at that time a candidate for the Board of County Commissioners and the name of another man who was running for the office of U. S. Senator in this State. [] was unable to furnish the name of the other individual but it is believed that this person was one STEWART KENNEDY. She indicated at the time these votes were counted the negro handwriting was easily discernible and a great many of these negro voters were unable to remember the place on the ballot where they were supposed to write in the names of NISBET and KENNEDY. She indicated that naturally, the names, if they were not placed in the correct position, were not counted, but she pointed this out as a means of showing that MOORE and the other negro leaders in this area were very active in instructing the colored voters in how to vote. She stated she was not in favor of this type of activity since she thought that it was somebody else voting instead of the negro himself.

In this connection [] added that the activities of MOORE were very noticeable to persons in official capacities since he was a chronic letter writer, received a great deal of correspondence himself and was probably making himself obnoxious to public officials due to this activity. However, she stated she did not feel that his activity was such that it would cause any individual to go to the extremes which had been used.

She stated she felt that HARRY MOORE was the leader of the negro voters and as such wielded a great deal of influence. She was unable to state whether this influence was on a county or statewide basis but was certain that his local influence was extensive.

Mr. W. B. JONES advised that he has been acquainted with MOORE and with the SIMS family for a great many years. He indicated that he had employed MOORE as a fruit picker when MOORE was young but that due to MOORE's physical inability for such work, he did not employ him very long. He stated MOORE later educated himself and returned to Sims as a school teacher and became Principal of the local negro school. He indicated that the victims were both employed at the same school for a good many years but that MOORE was removed as Principal and his wife continued to teach in that school for sometime afterwards.

[] was not too familiar with the social and political activities

JAH:JMS
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of the victims but stated he had learned through his wife the MOORES were active in the negro organization which was attempting to better the conditions of the negro race and that HARRY T. MOORE was particularly active in obtaining voting rights for the negroes in this area. He stated he knew very little about this activity himself and was not aware of any enemies MOORE had made other than thru information furnished by his wife to the effect that MOORE's political activity was becoming overbearing.

[] continuing stated that at the time of the bombing he was asleep and did not hear the explosion. He stated, however, that he proceeded to the MOORE home on the following day and inspected the extent of the damage. He stated at that time he observed a great many of his own negro employees inspecting the scene of the bombing and felt that none of these persons would appear for work at the time of the funeral for HARRY T. MOORE. [] said he was greatly surprised on that date because none of his employees missed any work and none of them have mentioned any of the details of the bombing and, as a matter of fact, none have ever mentioned anything about this incident.

[] was of the impression that HARRY T. MOORE, the WARDREIS and several other of the so-called educated negro families held themselves aloof from the poorer class negro and made no effort to socialize equally with them. [] stated he was of the impression that the other negroes in town felt that they were not in the same social class as the MOORES.

Both [] stated they were unable to furnish any information which might be of assistance in ascertaining the identities of the unknown subjects or the reasons for MOORE's assassination. Both these individuals were very cooperative and [] advised the registration books for the Mims area were in her possession and available for inspection in the event same were deemed necessary.

WWB:msf .

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By teletype dated January 3, 1952, Seattle was requested to check the personnel file for [redacted] at Ft. Lewis, Washington.

By teletype dated January 4, 1952, Seattle advised that instant records for [redacted] reflect that by Special Order #146, Paragraph 33, dated September 27, 1951, at Headquarters, Sasebo, Replacement Depot, Japan, APO 27 was returned to the United States from duty in Korea. Records reflect he arrived at Ft. Lawton, Washington, December 8 and re-enlisted in the Army at Ft. Lawton December 9. He was administratively assigned to Ft. Lewis from Ft. Lawton. [redacted] was granted a 30 day re-enlistment leave at Ft. Lawton and is to report to Ft. Lewis at the conclusion of this leave. According to records, however, [redacted] requested and was granted an extension of 30 days' leave due to an emergency which leave was granted. [redacted] is not scheduled to return to Ft. Lewis until about February 9. No other information was available in the records at Ft. Lewis.

Records at Ft. Lawton, Seattle, Washington, verified all of the above information and further reflect [redacted] 201 file was forwarded to the Adjutant General's Office in Washington, D. C. His Ft. Lawton records do not reflect any information as to names of individuals who might be acquainted with or familiar with the type of individual SIMS may be.

Ft. Lawton Authorities advised it is most improbable that [redacted] could have secreted any explosives on himself or in his effects at the time he left JAPAN, stating that the men are thoroughly searched both upon leaving Japan and again upon arrival in the States. No explosives of any type available at Ft. Lawton and [redacted] was not at Ft. Lewis after his arrival in the States.

FFM:msf

MM 44-270

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] on January 7, 1952, at Mims, Florida.

BASIS: To determine from [redacted] his activity immediately following the bombing of victims' home and his activities immediately following his trip to the Sanford Memorial Hospital with the victims. Also to determine his activities since his arrival in Mims on Thursday December 20, 1951, from his post of duty from Ft. Lewis, Washington and to obtain his permission to search his automobile and home for any evidence of high explosive material which might have been used in instant bombing. To determine whether victims HARRY T. MOORE and HARRIETT MORE had any life insurance policies and if so with what companies, what beneficiaries and in what amount.

On interview [redacted] stated that he has been in the United States Army since January 20, 1941 and that he has been home on infrequent occasions. During the course of his work in the Army he has gained a "common working knowledge of explosives". He recalled that during October, 1947, he attended Infantry School where he was taught something about explosives. He has not however had any extensive training of combat use in explosives.

[redacted] related he returned to the United States from Korea on the USNS General Buckner. At that time he and his wife were allowed to bring with them three pieces of baggage each. The remainder of his household effects and baggage followed him by transport and have just recently arrived in San Francisco where they are at the present time. [redacted] noted that the baggage including his wife's was unlocked, opened and inspected by United States Customs Officials both in Yokohama and Seattle.

[redacted] furnished the following itinerary of his activities since his arrival in Mims Thursday December 20, 1951:

12/20/51 Arrived between 2:30 and 3:00 PM. Upon arrival stopped at HARRY T. MOORE's house and visited there approximately 30 to 45 minutes. He then came on to the [redacted] residence visiting there with his family for a short time. Immediately

MM 44-270

thereafter he went to the County Court House in Titusville where he bought a hunting license because he desired to go hunting and fishing during his leave. While in Titusville he bought shot gun shells at Pritchard's hardware Store. He stated his mother, sister-in-law, and wife went with him and they shopped in the A & P Grocery Store at Titusville. [] recalled he went into another hardware store where he bought more shot gun shells and a hunting cap. Thereafter the entire group returned home and spent the entire evening at home.

12-21-51

[] stated he was unable to recall his exact activities of this date, but he thought it was a day of routine. He stated he thought he went to [] house sometime during the day and that early in the morning either 8:00 AM or 9:00 AM he and his brother [] went up North of Mims to do some duck hunting. He stated after they had finished their hunting they came back and to the best of his recollection he took his mother down town to Titusville. On their way back they stopped at the MOORE residence to tell them that they were going to Jacksonville on Saturday December 22, 1951, and invited the MOORE family to come along. The invitation was declined. Thereafter he stated he went home and went to bed. In this connection [] recalled receiving a letter from the Customs Department requesting additional copies of his orders in order to release his baggage.

12-22-51.

On this date, [] stated he, his wife, [] and his wife and his mother left at about 7:30 AM and went to Jacksonville, Florida where they visited his wife's family. [] stated he went in to the Customs Department where he furnished additional copies of his orders as requested in the above mentioned letter. The rest of the family did some shopping. [] stated they came back Saturday afternoon and he stayed around the house for the rest of the day.

12-23-51.

[] stated that to the best of his recollection he went nowhere. He recalled definitely that he did not go to church. He stated he was not sure but he might have taken a short ride up through and around Mims.

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12-24-51 [] stated he went hunting during the morning north of Mims. He returned home about noontime and he and his brother [] went fishing the entire afternoon. The evening was spent at home and that all retired early.

12-25-51 [] stated that during the morning he and his brother went fishing again until 11:00 AM or 12:00 noon. Thereafter they returned home and got cleaned up for Christmas Dinner. He stated he recalled asking at about 3:00 in the afternoon when dinner was ready and he was told it would be ready about 4:00 PM. He stated the dinner guests began arriving shortly before dinner was served. Those present were [] and his wife, [] and his wife, [] and his wife, HARRY T. and HARRIETT MOORE, Mrs. MOORE, HARRY's mother and Mrs. SILLM's [] and ANNIE ROSALEA MOORE. As nearly as he could recall [] stated the [] left at about 6:00 PM. Shortly thereafter [] and his wife left. About 20 minutes after the [] left HARRY T. and HARRIETT MOORE along with ANNIE ROSALEA left for home. [] stated this was approximately 7:00 to 7:15 PM. [] recalled that after the MOORES had left he took his wife and mother for a drive down below Titusville for the purpose of looking at Christmas decorations. They returned by way of north Mims driving around that area and looking at more decorations and then returned home. [] stated he went to bed about 9:00 PM and recalled nothing further until his wife woke him up telling him that there had been an explosion and ANNIE ROSALEA was calling for [] and [] stated he arose, opened a window and at that time heard ANNIE's cries for help. Thereafter He and [] dressed hurriedly and rushed over to the MOORE home where they found the wreckage.

[] stated he and his brother got HARRY T. MOORE and HARRIETT MOORE into [] car and drove them back to the [] residence where the victims were transferred to [] automobile for the purpose of transferring them to the Sanford Memorial Hospital. [] stated this action was

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taken because his car, a 1951 Buick, was faster and he felt the victims would be more comfortable. According to [] HARRY T. MOORE made no statements enroute to Sanford and HARRIETT MOORE was incoherent for the most part. He recalls she asked about her husband and daughter during the trip. After they had reached the hospital and learned of HARRY's death, he recalled HARRIETT rallied sufficiently to tell him that she had a black billfold containing money in the dresser drawer and that HARRY T. MOORE's billfold was there too. She also told him that her teacher's retirement fund receipts were in a glass dish and that HARRY T. MOORE's briefcase containing his correspondence was in the house. She requested that he get these items and turn them over to ANNIE. [] stated he immediately left for Mims and upon arriving at the MOORE residence found [] there. According to [] assisted him in his search for the above mentioned items and that all of them with the exception of the retirement receipts were found. He said the receipts were found the next morning. The receipts and the billfolds were turned over to ANNIE ROSALEA and she has them at this time.

In response to inquiry, [] advised that he was approximately 12 years of age when [] HARRIETT was married. He said that when he was 26 years of age he left Mims and has spent the past 11 years in the Army returning only for short vacation visits. At no time since he has known HARRY has he had any difficulties with him whatsoever. He said he always held HARRY in the highest esteem. He emphatically denied that he had anything to do with the bombing and at this point invited the Agents to search all of his possessions. He voluntarily showed the Agents through his automobile and the [] home and the search on the part of the Agents was with negative results. No evidence was found of any explosives whatsoever.

Concerning the life insurance of HARRY T. MOORE and HARRIETT MOORE, [] stated he knew HARRY had a \$500 policy with the Afro-American Life Insurance Company and that HARRY's mother was named beneficiary of this policy. He stated that [] wife of [] and daughter of [] is the agent for this company and that more detailed information could be obtained from her. [] also recalled that a policy of the Lillie White Burial Fund was found in the effects at the home and that HARRIETT MOORE was named beneficiary. In this connection he stated that the amount of this policy was unknown to him. He also stated that the company, whose headquarters he believed were in Palatka, Florida refused to pay the burial claim because they stated the policy was not paid

MM 44-270

up to date. According to [] the records found in MOORE's home indicated all of the payments were up to date. He also stated there might have been a policy, amount unknown with the Atlantic Life Insurance Company because HARRY T. MOORE was a former agent for the company. To date, however, no evidence of such a policy has been found. [] stated that HARRIETT MOORE had no insurance.

In connection with the investigation, [] advised that his youngest sister, [] of 32 Longsdale, White Plains, New York has just arrived. [] said that [] had not heard from HARRIETT for sometime and had never in any letters received been advised of any trouble existing in connection with HARRY T. MOORE's activities.

- P E N D I N G -

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ADMINISTRATIVE

LEADS

Attention is called to the fact that all the following leads have been previously set forth by teletype to the respective offices.

THE ATLANTA OFFICE

Will report the results of contacts with KKK informants relative to any information in possession of those informants which might indicate Klan activity in instant bombing.

THE BIRMINGHAM OFFICE

Will after the arrival of [REDACTED] for the Southern Region of NAACP, interview her for any information contained in her files relative to the activities of HARRY T. MOORE between the dates of November 26 and December 16, 1951.

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Will determine during interview exactly what took place at the NAACP State Convention at Daytona Beach, Florida November 23, to 25, 1951.

THE CHARLOTTE OFFICE

Will report results of contacts with KKK informants relative to any knowledge possessed by those informants, that instant bombing was perpetrated as a result of Klan motivation.

THE SAVANNAH OFFICE

Will report results of contacts with KKK informants relative to any information in their possession indicating that instant bombing might have been motivated by the Klan.

ADMINISTRATIVE

At Columbia, South Carolina

Will contact [] who is known to the Savannah Office as a previous confidential informant of the Miami Office [] to determine whether or not [] was away from Columbia, South Carolina during the Christmas holidays particularly on December 25, the date of instant bombing.

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THE NEW YORK OFFICE

Will maintain contact with the National Headquarters of the NAACP to immediately obtain any information coming to that organization with regard to instant bombing.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

Will report results of the check with AGO relative to the personnel file of [] []. Background information for the purpose of determining his close associates and his general reputation should be obtained.

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THE PITTSBURGH OFFICE

Will interview one [] for the Pittsburgh Courier who made a statement to [] Jacksonville, Florida Branch NAACP on January 2, 1952, that [] [] would be a logical suspect in instant bombing. It should be determined from [] the basis of his statement relative to [] being a logical suspect.

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THE MIAMI OFFICE

Will report findings of FBI Laboratory.

Other leads for the Miami Division are not being set forth as same are being handled on an immediate basis within the Division.

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ADMINISTRATIVE

INFORMANTS

[] is []
[] is []
[] is []

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[] is [] a member of the [] KKK, who requested his identity be kept confidential.

[] is []
[] who requested his identity be kept confidential.

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[] is [] KKK at []
[] who requested his identity be kept confidential.

[] is [] of Miami Office, who is presently residing in []

MM 44-270

ADMINISTRATIVE

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent dated
January 1, 1952.

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Numerous telephone calls from the Bureau to Miami and
numerous teletypes between Miami and the Bureau as
well as Miami and auxiliary offices.

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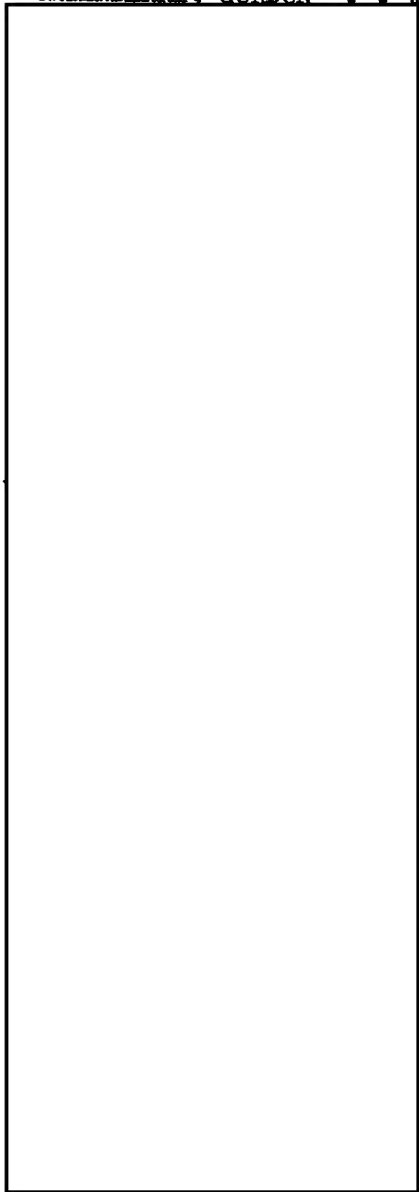
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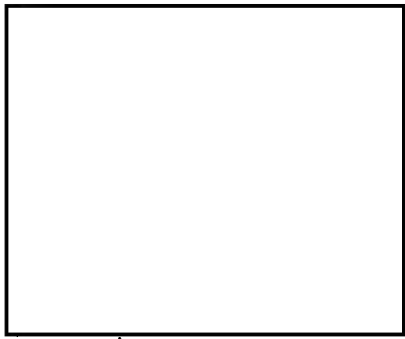
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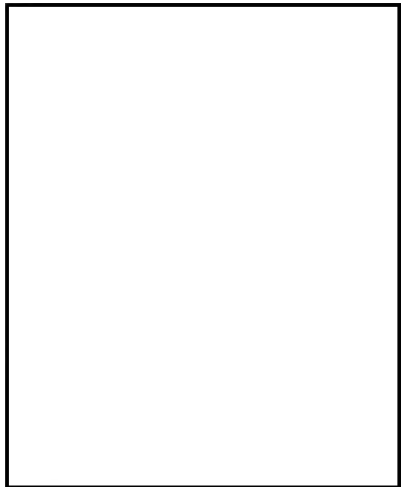
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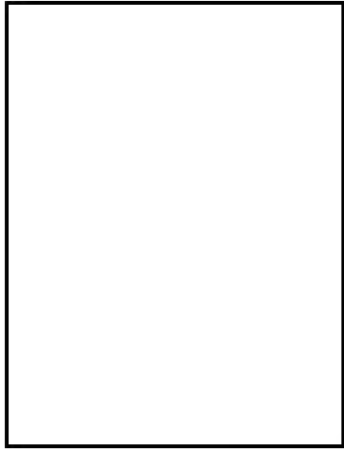
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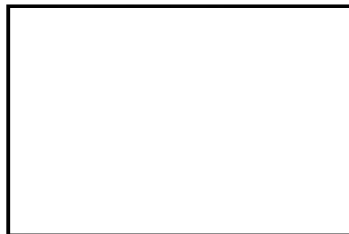
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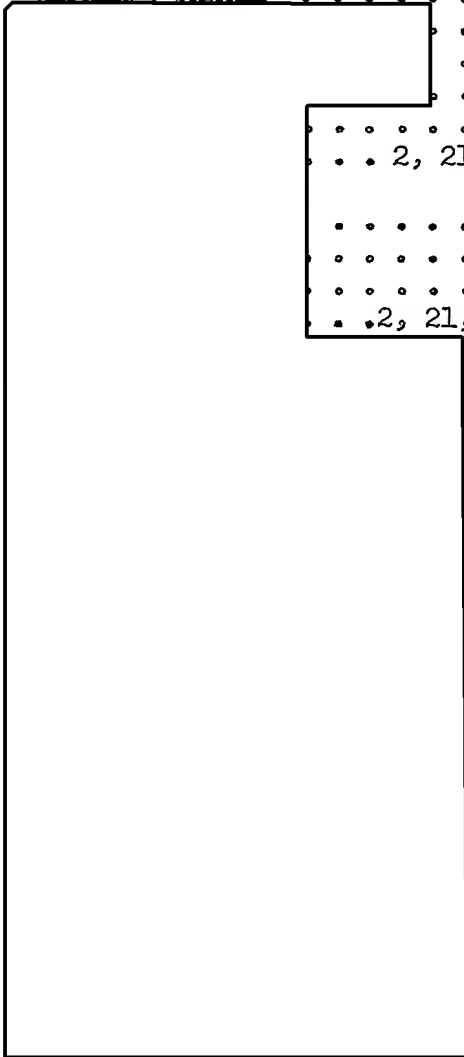
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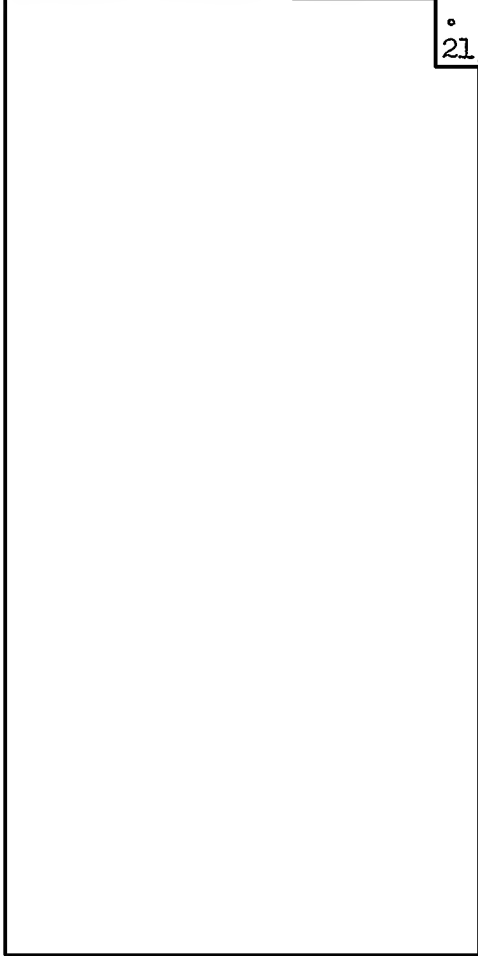


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WWB:msf

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[redacted] of Orlando, Florida who has a small business manufacturing Railroad Torpedos and who has been reported to the Miami Office on a previous Security Matter to have made the statement to [redacted] who is a known Communist, and to be considered as somewhat of a torpedo or trouble shooter, that "when the time comes I'm ready", is being given consideration as a logical suspect in this case.

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[redacted] of the Miami Office and who is now located in [redacted] and whose identify has been made known to the Savannah Office [redacted]

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Savannah has been requested to determine from [redacted] whose whereabouts are unknown to the Savannah Office in Columbia, South Carolina to determine from [redacted] if [redacted] was away from Columbia during the Christmas holidays and particularly on December 25, the day of instant bombing.

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*Replaced by new
page 89
in MM letter 1/24/52*

ADMINISTRATIVE

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INFORMANTS

[redacted] is [redacted]
[redacted] is [redacted]
[redacted] is [redacted]
[redacted] is [redacted] a member of the [redacted] KKK, who requested his identity be kept confidential.

[redacted] is [redacted]
[redacted] who requested his identity be kept confidential.

[redacted] is [redacted] KKK at [redacted]
who requested his identity be kept confidential.

Replaced with new page 154 per MM letter 1/24/52

SAC, Miami (44-270)

January 21, 1952

Director, FBI

PERSONAL ATTENTION

UNSUBS HARRY T. MOORE, ETAL - VICTIMS, CR

Rerep ASAC W. W. Burke, Jr., January 11, 1952, Miami.

RECORDED-39

Page 89 of rerep makes reference to a security matter investigation and also reveals the identity of a former informant of the Miami Office. It is desired that this page be rewritten in the proper manner and copies be made available to the Bureau and other Offices receiving copies of this report. This should be handled without delay.

Rerep is a lengthy report and reflects very little organization in its preparation. As an example the results of interview with neighbors are scattered throughout the report rather than being grouped together in a logical manner. Likewise, investigation concerning one specific phase of the investigation is reported in various parts of the report. The report has very little continuity and is extremely hard to analyse to determine if all leads have been covered. Previous lengthy reports in the Carver Village and Jewish Property cases were very well organized and prepared and it is suggested that the form and organization of those reports be followed in future reports prepared in this case. It is also desired that a table of contents and an index be prepared in future voluminous reports in this case.

Three copies of reports are sufficient for Bureau purposes in this case.

DST:pg

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-14-82 BY SP4 elu/td

- Tolson _____
- Ladd _____
- Nichols _____
- Belmont _____
- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Harbo _____
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Mohr _____
- Tele. Rm. _____
- Nease _____
- Gandy _____

MAILED 6
JAN 22 1952
COMM. FB

RECEIVED-REARMS ROOM
FBI
JAN 22 11 13 AM '52

63 FEB 13 1952

DST